# CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE LIBERTY HALL TRACT, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

**CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 402**

# CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE LIBERTY HALL TRACT, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared By:
Michael Trinkley, Ph.D., RPA
Nicole Southerland
and
Sarah Fick

Prepared For:
Mr. Judson Stringfellow
Triven Properties, LLC
2630-F S. Tryon Street
Charlotte, NC 28203

**CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 402**

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202-8664
803/787-6910
Email:chicora@bellsouth.net
www.chicora.org

March 19, 2004

This report is printed on permanent paper ∞

# ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive cultural resources survey of a 730 acre tract in the southwest portion of Berkeley County, near the town of Goose Creek, South Carolina. The work, conducted for Mr. Judson Stringfellow of Triven Properties, LLC, is meant to assist the company in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The tract is to be used by Triven Properties for the construction of a subdivision consisting of single family homes on the northern two-thirds of the parcel and commercial development on the southern third. The survey area is situated on the west side of the U.S. Naval Reservation, with S-529 (Liberty Hall Road) bordering the project tract to the south. The western boundary is a line running through Brick Bound Swamp. A powerline right-of-way runs through a portion of the project area and several hunting roads assisted access to the tract.

This survey was conducted to identify and assess archaeological and historical sites which may be in the project area. For this study an area of potential effect (APE) 1.0 mile around the proposed parcel was assumed. The proposed undertaking will require clearing, grubbing, and grading, along with the construction of both underground utilities as well as above ground structures. There will likely be short-term construction impacts, including increased noise and dust levels, and increased construction related traffic. The long-term affects will primarily be an increase of traffic from the new residents. This study, however, only evaluates the primary affects of the project on archaeological resources and visual affects on nearby architectural resources.

A countywide architectural survey from 1989, shows three structures within the APE of the proposed undertaking. All three of these sites have been determined not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, one National Register site, Medway Plantation, is in the area, although outside the 1.0 mile APE. This site will be buffered from the development activities by woodlots and it is unlikely that the proposed project will have any effects on the Medway structure or grounds.

An investigation of the archaeological site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology identified no sites within the project area, but identified nine sites (38BK89, 38BK1673, 38BK1721, 38BK1835, 38BK1840-1843, 38BK1900) within the 1.0 mile APE. Two of these sites (38BK1840 and 38BK1841) were recommended potentially eligible with artifacts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century. These sites are most likely connected to Liberty Hall Plantation. Site 38BK1900 has been previously surveyed by Chicora Foundation and data recovery excavations were subsequently conducted. All the other sites were recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. 38BK89 represents a very sparse nineteenth to twentieth century domestic scatter, 38BK1673 was a sparse twentieth century scatter of artifacts, and 38BK1721 contained a domestic scatter of nineteenth century artifacts. 38BK1835 contained prehistoric materials from the Late Archaic, 38BK1842 was a Middle Woodland scatter of artifacts, and 38BK1843 contained Late Archaic ceramics and an Early to Middle Woodland scatter of artifacts.

The archaeological survey of the tract incorporated shovel testing at 100-foot intervals on transects laid out at 100-foot intervals. All shovel test fill was screened through ¼-inch mesh and the shovel tests were backfilled at the completion of the study. In the wetland areas, no shovel tests

were performed, but a pedestrian survey was still completed in areas that did not exhibit deeply standing water. A total of 1,900 shovel tests were excavated along 200 transect lines. One hundred seventy additional tests were completed to more fully examine the identified sites.

As a result of these investigations, two historical sites, 38BK1901-1902 were uncovered along with one isolate find (38BK00).

Site 38BK1901 appears to be an eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement, which may be an extension of 38BK1900 previously investigated by Chicora Foundation. This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of the low density of remains and the damage to the site by previous logging.

Site 38BK1902 is the remnant of an early twentieth century railway village. This site may be able to provide important information about settlements of this type during South Carolina's early economic development. Therefore, this site is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The isolated find (38BK00) consisted of one identifiable prehistoric sherd. It is highly unlikely that this site would be able to yield any additional information, so is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of public roads within a mile of the proposed undertaking was conducted in an effort to identify any architectural sites over 50 years old which also retained their integrity. No such sites, other than those recorded by Schneider (1989), were found.

Finally, it is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during clearing activities. Crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office or to Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# LIST OF FIGURES



# LIST OF TABLES

# INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Judson Stringfellow of Triven Properties, LLC. The work was conducted to assist Triven Properties in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations codified in 36CFR800.

The project site consists of approximately 730 acres of land proposed to be used for a single family neighborhood located in southwest Berkeley County near the town of Goose Creek (Figure 1). Just over a third of the tract (almost 277 acres or about 38%) is considered wetland, with the rest of the tract located in higher areas of mixed pines and hardwoods.

The northern two-thirds of the tract is intended to be used for single family neighborhood development, while the southern third, currently envisioned as consisting of four tracts ranging in size from about 7 to 18 acres, is intended for commercial development. This will entail the construction of infrastructure, such as roads, stormwater drainage, and utilities, as well as the construction of residences. Combined, these activities will include clearing of timber, grubbing, grading, and excavations — all activities which may cause significant damage to any archaeological resources present.

There will also be some short-term construction related affects, such as increased noise, construction traffic on Liberty Hall Road, and increased dust levels. There will be a need for erosion control and there may be some need for wetland fill permits (although this has not been determined at present).

There are no considerations of long-term secondary affects, such as increased traffic, changes in property values, or additional development spurred by this undertaking. This investigation is limited to impacts on archaeological sites within the immediate footprint of the development tract and visual impacts on architectural sites with the area of potential effects (APE). We should point out that this portion of Berkeley County is being rapidly converted from a rural enclave to a suburban or bed-room community for Charleston. Development along nearby US 52 is spreading eastward along roads such as Liberty Hall and outward from Goose Creek. The tract immediately to the west of this parcel is currently under development by Centex Homes.

We were requested by Mr. Judson Springfellow of Triven Properties to provide a proposal for the survey in February 2004. Since the parcel had been previously surveyed for another client, it was necessary to secure an agreement to allow the previous work to be used by Triven Properties. This was achieved in early March and we were given notice to proceed shortly thereafter.

These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. As a result of that work, eight sites (38BK89, 38BK1673, 38BK1721, 38BK1835, 38BK1840-1843, 38BK1900) were found in the 1.0 mile APE. Two of these sites (38BK1840 and 38BK1841) were recommended potentially eligible with artifacts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century. These sites are most likely connected to Liberty Hall Plantation, but are off the survey tract and are on adjacent land owned by the Federal government. Site 38BK1900, situated on the Centex Homes portion of Liberty Hall to the west, has been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register and was the subject of data recovery excavations (Trinkley et al. 2003a). All the other sites were

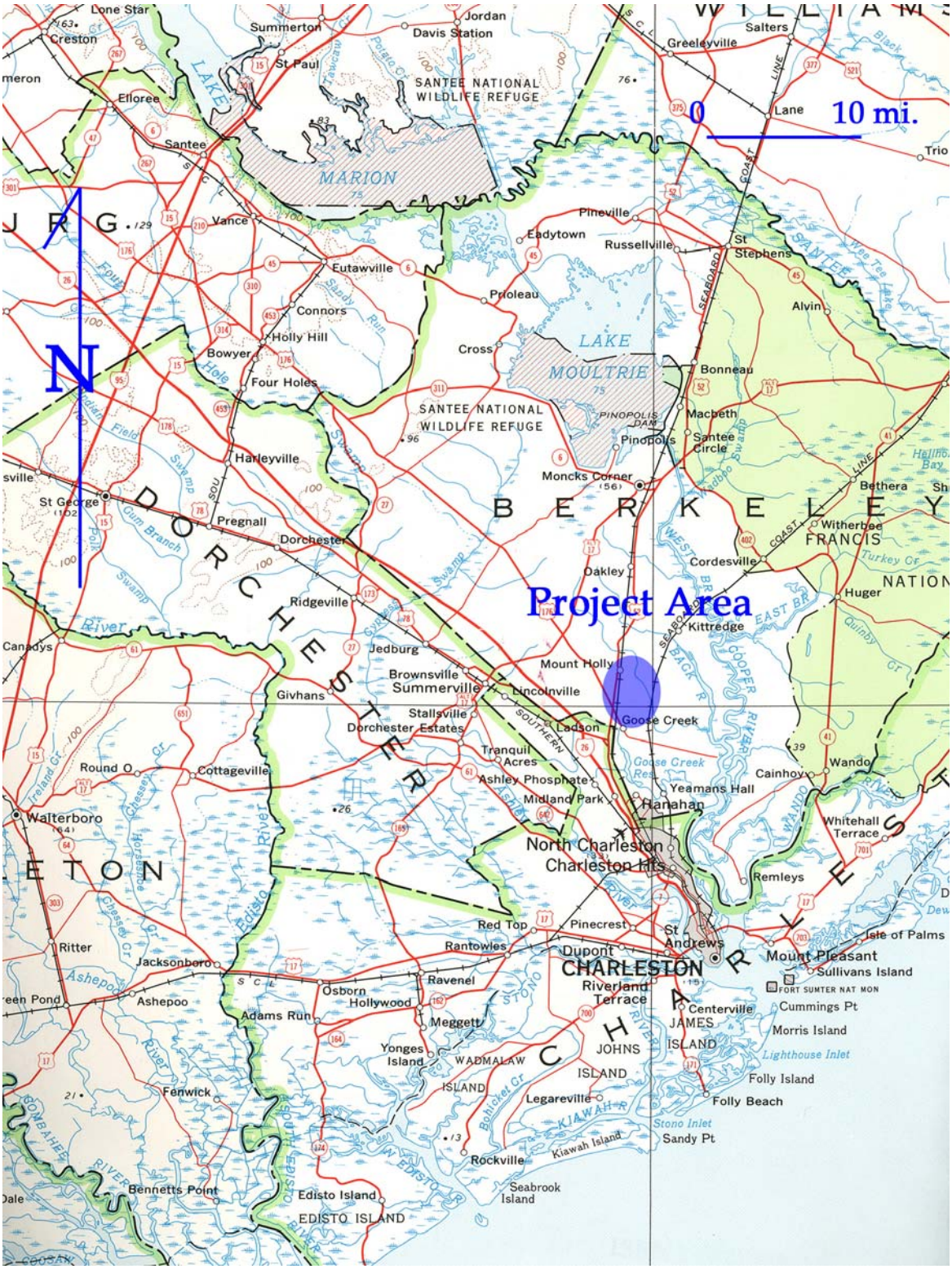

Figure 1. Project vicinity in Berkeley County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

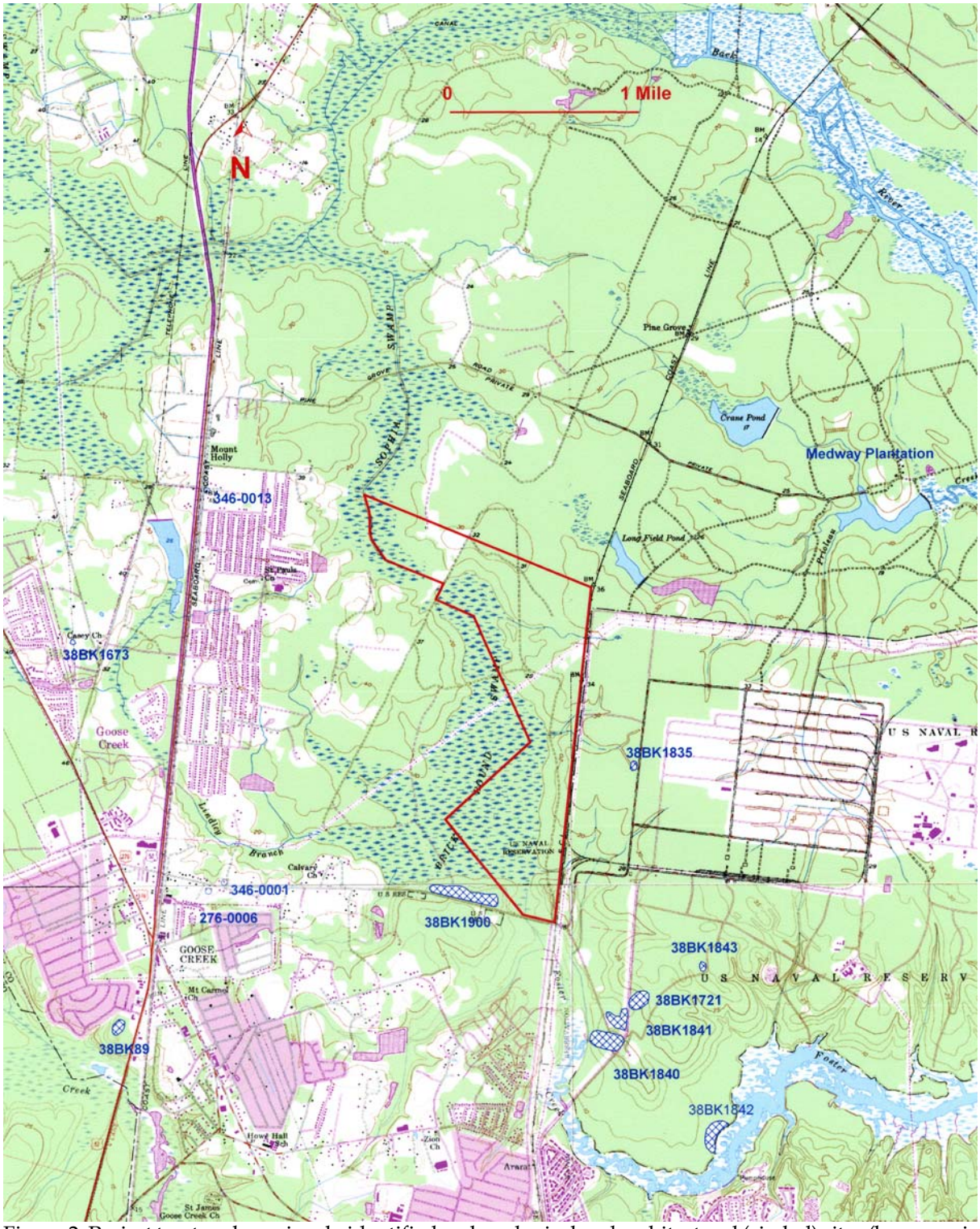


Figure 2. Project tract and previously identified archaeological and architectural (circled) sites (basemap is USGS Ladson, Mt. Holly, and Kittredge 7.5').

recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 38BK89 represents a very sparse nineteenth to twentieth century domestic scatter, 38BK1673 was a sparse twentieth century scatter of artifacts, and 38BK1721 contained a domestic scatter of nineteenth century artifacts. 38BK1835 contained prehistoric materials from the Late Archaic, 38BK1842 was a Middle Woodland scatter of artifacts, and 38BK1843 contained Late Archaic ceramics and an Early to Middle Woodland scatter of artifacts.

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History GIS was consulted to check for any NRHP buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area. A comprehensive architectural survey was performed in 1989 for Berkeley County (Schneider 1989) so the SHPO files are considered complete and well documented for the study area.

As discussed in greater detail elsewhere, there are no previously identified architectural sites on the study tract. The three previously identified in the APE have all been determined by the SHPO as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. These structures were briefly revisited by Dr. Michael Trinkley during the course of this study. There is one National Register site in the area, Medway Plantation; but this site is outside the 1-mile APE and is buffered from the development activities by woodlots under the control of the owners of Medway. Consequently, this project will not directly — or indirectly — affect any historic structures.

Archival and historical research incorporated both primary sources available at the Charleston County RMC, Berkeley County Clerk of Court, as well as secondary sources readily available at Chicora Foundation. The historic background was compiled by Ms. Sarah Fick and Dr. Michael Trinkley.

The archaeological survey was conducted on from April 15 to May 10 by Mr. Tom Covington and Ms. Nicole Southerland under the direction of Dr. Michael Trinkley and revealed two sites, 38BK1901-1902 and one isolated find (38BK00), situated within the proposed project area.

Site 38BK1901 appears to be related to 38BK1900 (see Trinkley et al. 2003a), representing an eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement. This site is recommended not eligible because of the low density of remains and, more importantly, the extensive logging damage to the site.

Site 38BK1902 is the remnant of an early twentieth century railway village known as Stokes. While both the logging and rail industries were exceedingly important to the economic development of South Carolina during the early twentieth century, there is little historic information available — and no archaeological research. This site provides an opportunity to explore this type of site and is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. While the limited historic documentation available indicates that the site extended east, onto U.S. Government property, a recently completed archaeological and historical investigation on that parcel failed to identify the site. Consequently, the recovery of information from 38BK1902 becomes all the more critical.

The isolated find (38BK00) consists of one unidentifiable prehistoric sherd. It is highly unlikely that this site would be able to yield any additional information, so is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The architectural survey of the APE, designed to identify any structures over 50 years in age which retain their integrity revealed no structures other than those previously recorded by Schneider (1989).

Laboratory work and report production was conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina from June 3-6, 2002. Two archaeological site forms for the sites

identified during this investigation have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA). The field notes, artifact catalog, and artifacts resulting from these investigations have been curated at SCIAA and will be maintained by that institution in perpetuity. The only photographic materials associated with this project are color prints, which are not archival. The negatives and prints for these photographs are retained by Chicora Foundation.

# NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

## Physiography

Berkeley County is situated in the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Containing about 1,100 square miles, it is bordered by Georgetown County to the northeast, Charleston County to the southeast and southwest, Dorchester County to the west, Orangeburg County to the northwest, and Clarendon and Williamsburg counties to the north.

The topography of the county is characterized by subtle undulations characteristic of beach ridge plains. The elevations range from sea level to approximately 105 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The project tract is situated on elevations ranging from 10 feet to 30 feet AMSL. The area is predominately covered by swamp which stays fairly level, but the upland area surrounding the swamp is slightly undulating.

Berkeley is drained by three significant river systems: the Santee, Wando, and Cooper rivers. The Santee has a large freshwater discharge and forms the northern boundary with neighboring Georgetown County. The Wando is a coastal river and is dominated by tidal action. The Cooper River, which flows through the center of the County, was also originally a tidal river, but has been modified by a large volume of fresh water diverted from the Santee through Lakes Marion and Moultrie. In addition, there are a number of broad, low gradient interior drainages that are present either as extensions of tidal streams or flooded bays and swales (Long 1980).

The western edge of the survey tract is covered by the Brick Bound Swamp which is a large drainage for the area. Lindley Branch, which eventually feeds into Goose Creek, flows into the swamp. There are approximately 17,500 acres of freshwater marsh and 4,300 acres of impounded marsh in Berkeley County (Long 1980). Much of this acreage was related to the production of upland rice.

## Geology and Soils

As previously mentioned, Berkeley County is made up of one broad physiographic area, often called the lower Atlantic Coastal Plain or the Atlantic Coast Flatwoods (Long 1980). The surface soils are almost entirely sedimentary and were transported into the area from other places. The geology of Berkeley County is characteristic of the region with the sands, clays, gravels, and phosphates covering the surface dating to the Pleistocene (Long 1980).

There are nine soils found in the project area that can be conveniently classified by drainage. Five series – Caroline, Craven, Duplin, Goldsboro, and Norfolk – are found on broad ridges and are well drained. Two series – Lenoir and Ocilla – are found in broad, level areas and are characterized by somewhat poorly drained soils. In depressional areas and along bottomland streams two soil series –Meggett, and Wahee – are common.

Soils with good drainage characteristics and that are considered to have a high potential for recovery of historic and prehistoric sites are the Caroline, Craven, Duplin, Goldsboro, and Norfolk soils.

Caroline fine sandy loams have a surface layer of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.3 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.7 foot. These soils have a water table that is at least 6-feet below grade throughout the year.

Craven soils have a small layer of dark gray (10YR4/1) loam for two inches over a layer of pale brown (10YR6/3) silt loam to a depth of 0.6 foot. The subsurface consists of a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay to just under a foot. These soils have a water table at least 2-feet below the surface.

Figure 3. Pine and hardwood upland area.

The Duplin soils have an Ap horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.5 foot over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay loam to a depth of 1.3 feet. Like the Craven soils, the Duplin Series has a water table at least 2-feet below the surface.

Goldsboro soils have a surface layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.6 foot over a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) loamy sand to a depth of 1.2 feet. On these soils the water table is at least 2.5-feet below grade.

Norfolk soils have an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.5 foot over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4.4) sandy loam to a depth of 0.8 foot. Often a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy clay loam is beneath this which can occur to almost 3.0 feet. The water table for these soils is at least 6-feet below the surface.

Soils with somewhat poor drainage characteristics have an intermediate archaeological potential. Included in this category are Lenoir and Ocilla soils.

The Lenoir series, frequently found near swamp areas, has a layer of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.3 foot over a dark gray (10YR4/1) very fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.6

Figure 4. Lowland swamp area showing hardwood species. Water is backed up by beavers.

foot. The subsurface is a layer of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) very fine sandy loam which can occur to a depth of 1.3 feet. These soils are not as susceptible to flooding and they exhibit a high water table from about a foot to 2.5 feet below the surface.

Ocilla soils have an Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy fine sandy to a depth of 0.6 foot over a pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy fine sand to 1.0 foot in depth. The water table in these soils may be within the upper foot of the surface.

The last group, including Meggett and Wahee, includes soils that are poorly drained. The archaeological potential for these soils is low given the poor drainage and frequent flooding.

The Meggett soils are found in the swamp areas and have a very dark gray (10YR3/1) loam to a depth of 0.2 foot over a dark gray (10YR4/1) loam which occurs to a depth of 0.6 foot. Brief flooding is common and the high water table varies from the surface to a depth of a foot.

The Wahee soils will exhibit water within the upper 1.5 feet of soil. The Wahee series has a three inch layer of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loam over a dark gray (10YR4/1) loam to a depth of 0.4 foot. A light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay loam is beneath that to a depth of 0.8 foot.

## Climate

Berkeley County has a subtropical climate, characterized by warm summers, mild winters, and adequate precipitation fairly evenly spread throughout the year. Except in the summer, when maritime tropical air controls the climate of the area, the daily weather patterns are controlled by west to east moving pressure systems and associated fronts.

Yearly precipitation averages 47 inches, but ranges from 39 to 55 inches (Long 1980). The growing season, from April to September, receives an average of 31 inches or about 66% of the yearly total. The average length of the freeze-free growing season is approximately 260 days, although frosts can occur as early as October 26 and as late as April 15 (Long 1980).

Mills remarked in 1826 that Carolina was similar to European climates, lying at a similar latitude. He noted that

> in comparing the climate of South Carolina, with similar climates in Europe, we find it lying under the same atmospheric influences with Aix, Rochelle, Montpelier, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other parts of France; with Milan, Turin, Padua, Mantua, and other parts of Italy (Mills 1972 [1826]).

The coastal region is a moderately high risk zone for tropical storms, with 169 hurricanes being documented from 1686 to 1972 (0.59 per year) (Mathews et al. 1980). One of the most devastating in the eighteenth century was the hurricane of September 15, 1752. One report listed 92 people drowned, although the death toll, especially among the African American slaves was likely much higher. The storm also had considerable long-term effects. Calhoun notes,

> the destruction of trees was severe; one plantation owner's loss was assessed at $50,000 and many of those trees which survived were "heart-shaken," and unfit for use. Crops were even more damaged as the storm followed a severe drought. It was necessary to enact laws to regulate the exportation and sale of corn, "Peafe," and small rice, so that "the poor may be able to purchase Provisions at a moderate Price" (Calhoun 1983).

## Floristics

Speaking of the coastal plain Braun

observed that

> the vegetation of this region is in part warm temperate-subtropical, in part distinctively coastal plain, and in part temperate deciduous. It is made up of widely different forest communities – coniferous, mixed coniferous and hardwood, deciduous hardwood, and mixed deciduous and broad-leaved evergreen hardwood – interrupted here and there by swamps, bogs, and prairies. The large number of unlike communities is related to the diverse environmental conditions of the region (Braun 1974).

Indeed, an examination of the region around Berkeley County reveals tremendous diversity. One detailed study revealed a mosaic including the oak-hickory-pine forest common to upland areas, oak-gum-bald cypress forest typical of the southern floodplains, pine forests found in mesic to xeric upland sites, mesophytic broadleaved forests on more mesic slope sites, old rice fields, and a variety of swamp forests such as the tupelo-cypress, low hardwood, and ridge hardwoods (Federal Power Commission 1977). All of these forest types have different dominants and different understory vegetation (see Barry 1980).

The project area has been extensively logged in the past, resulting in broad areas of second growth pine and hardwood. The bottomlands, while dominated by water-tolerant species, have also been logged and the vegetation today is all second growth. Much of the study tract has a luxuriant undergrowth of vines and herbaceous vegetation.

# PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

## Previous Research

Berkeley County has received a significant amount of archaeological attention. Goose Creek, in particular, has had several surveys including those by Charles and Davis (1987), Adams (1994), and Bailey et al. (2002). South and Hartley (1980) provide information about the locality of plantations – being located on high ground adjacent to deep water. Surveys performed on nearby Mt. Holly Plantation (Poplin et al. 1978) and the Crowfield development tract (Elliot 1987) have revealed that plantations are generally found on terrace edges adjacent to the swamps where the inland rice would have been grown.

Specific to this area Trinkley et al. (2003b) have recently completed a survey of the western portion of the Liberty Hall tract and subsequently data recovery excavations were conducted at 38BK1900 (Trinkley et al. 2003a)

## Prehistoric Overview

### Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). Oliver (1981, 1985) has proposed to extend the Paleoindian dating in the North Carolina Piedmont to perhaps as early as 14,000 B.P., incorporating the Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched types, usually accepted as Early Archaic, as representatives of the terminal phase. This view, verbally suggested by Coe for a number of years, has considerable technological appeal.[1] Oliver suggests a continuity from the Hardaway Blade through the Hardaway-Dalton to the Hardaway Side-Notched, eventually to the Palmer Side-Notched (Oliver 1985:199-200). While convincingly argued, this approach is not universally accepted.

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is somewhat dated, but has been summarized by Charles and Michie (1992). They reveal a widespread distribution across the state (see also Anderson 1992b:Figure 5.1) with at least several concentrations relating to intensity of collector activity. What is clear is that points are found fairly far removed from the origin of the raw material. Charles and Michie suggest that this may "imply a geographically extensive settlement system" (Charles and Michie 1992:247).

Although data are sparse, one of the more attractive theories that explains the widespread distribution of Paleoindian sites is the model tracking the replacement of a high technology forager (or HTF) adaptation by a "progressively

[1] While never discussed by Coe at length, he did observe that many of the Hardaway points, especially from the lowest contexts, had facial fluting or thinning which, "in cases where the side-notches or basal portions were missing, . . . could be mistaken for fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period" (Coe 1964:64). While not an especially strong statement, it does reveal the formation of the concept. Further insight is offered by Ward's (1983:63) all too brief comments on the more recent investigations at the Hardaway site (see also Daniel 1992).

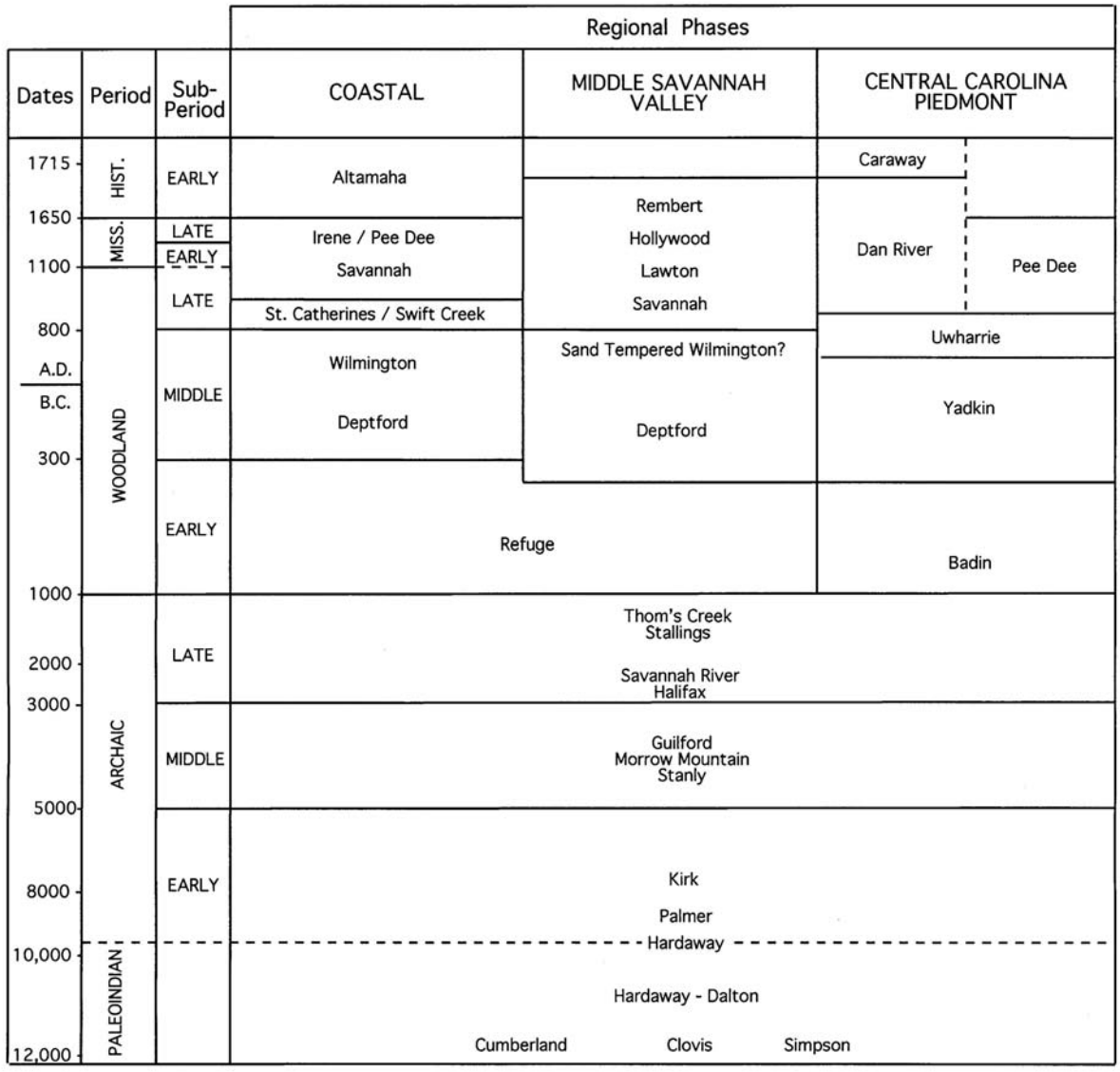


Figure 5. Generalized cultural sequence for South Carolina.

adaptation" accompanied by increasingly distinct more generalized band/microband foraging regional traditions (perhaps reflecting movement either along or perhaps even between river drainages) (Anderson 1992b:46).

Distinctive projectile points include lanceolates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of

circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

### Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[2], does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Many researchers have reported data suggestive of a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produce only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Much of our best information on the Middle

[2] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period. The importance of the issue in the Sandhills, unfortunately, is not well known.

Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

Among the most common of all Middle Woodland artifacts is the Morrow Mountain Stemmed projectile point. This type was originally divided into two varieties by Coe (1964:37,43), based primarily on the size of the blade and the stem. Morrow Mountain I points had relatively small triangular blades with short, pointed stems. Morrow Mountain II points had longer, narrower blades with long, tapered stems. Coe suggested a temporal sequence from Morrow Mountain I to Morrow Mountain II. While this has been rejected by some archaeologists, who suggest that the differences are entirely related to the life-stage of the point, the debate is far from settled and Coe has considerable support for his scenario.

The Morrow Mountain point is also important in our discussions since it represents a departure from the Carolina Stemmed Tradition. Coe has suggested that the groups responsible for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain (and the later Guilford points) were intrusive ("without any background" in Coe's words) into the North Carolina Piedmont, from the west, and were contemporaneous with the groups producing Stanly points (Coe 1964:122-123; see also Phelps 1983:23). Phelps, building on Coe, refers to the Morrow Mountain and Guilford as the "Western Intrusive horizon." Sassaman (1995) has recently proposed a scenario for the Morrow Mountain groups which would support this west-to-east time-transgressive process. Abbott and his colleagues, perhaps unaware of Sassaman's data, dismiss the concept, commenting that the shear distribution and number of these points "makes this position wholly untenable" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The controversy surrounding Morrow Mountain also includes its posited date range. Coe (1964:123) did not expect the Morrow Mountain to predate 6500 B.P., yet more recent research in Tennessee reveals a date range of about 7500 to 6500 B.P. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:24) observe that the South Carolina dates have never matched the antiquity of their more western counterparts and suggest continuation to perhaps as late as 5500 B.P. In fact they suggest that even later dates are possible since it can often be difficult to separate Morrow Mountain and Guilford points.

A recently defined point is the MALA. The term is an acronym standing for Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, the strata in which these points were first encountered at the Pen Point site (38BR383) in Barnwell County, South Carolina (Sassaman 1985). These stemmed and notched lanceolate points were originally found in a context suggesting a single-episode event with variation not based on temporal variation. The original discussion was explicitly worded to avoid application of a typology, although as Sassaman and Anderson (1994:27) note, the "type" has spread into more common usage. There are possible connections with both the Halifax points of North Carolina and the Benton points of the middle Tennessee River valley, while the "heartland" for the MALA appears confined to the lower middle Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of

mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward argues that the most appropriate model is one which includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites, he discounts explanations which focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . . [including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

> the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982). Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

From excavations at a Sandhills site in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Gunn and his colleague (Gunn and Wilson 1993) offer an alternative model for Middle Archaic settlement. He accepts that the uplands were desiccated from global warming, but rather than limiting occupation, this environmental change made the area more attractive for residential base camps. Gunn and Wilson suggest that the open, or fringe, habitat of the upland margins would have been attractive to a wide variety of plant and animal species.

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups with, the bulk of our data for this period coming from the Uwharrie region in North Carolina.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon

dates and good excavation contexts at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the North Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in the uplands of South or North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Sandhills of South Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

**Woodland Period**

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery. Under this scenario the Early Woodland may begin as early as 4,500 B.P. and continued to about 2,300 B.P. Diagnostics would include the small variety of the Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed point (Oliver 1985) and pottery of the Stallings and Thoms Creek series. These sand tempered Thoms Creek wares are decorated using punctations, jab-and-drag, and incised designs (Trinkley 1976). Also potentially included are Refuge wares, also characterized by sandy paste, but often having only a plain or dentate-stamped surface (Waring 1968). Others would have the Woodland beginning about 3,000 B.P. and perhaps as late as 2,500 B.P. with the introduction of pottery which is cord-marked or fabric-impressed and suggestive of influences from northern cultures.

There remains, in South Carolina, considerable ambiguity regarding the pottery series found in the Sandhills and their association with coastal plain and piedmont types. The earliest pottery found at many sites may be called either Deptford or Yadkin, depending on the research or their inclination at any given moment.

The Deptford phase, which dates from 3050 to 1350 B.P., is best characterized by fine to coarse sandy paste pottery with a check stamped surface treatment. The Deptford settlement pattern involves both coastal and inland sites.

Inland sites such as 38AK228-W, 38LX5, 38RD60, and 38BM40 indicate the presence of an extensive Deptford occupation on the Fall Line and the Inner Coastal Plain/Sand Hills, although sandy, acidic soils preclude statements on the subsistence base (Anderson 1979; Ryan 1972; Trinkley 1980). These interior or upland Deptford sites, however, are strongly associated with the swamp terrace edge, and this environment is productive not only in nut masts, but also in large mammals such as deer. Perhaps the best data concerning Deptford "base camps" comes from the Lewis-West site (38AK228-W), where evidence of abundant food remains, storage pit features, elaborate material culture, mortuary behavior, and craft specialization has been reported (Sassaman et al. 1990:96-98; see also Sassaman 1993 for similar data recovered from 38AK157).

Further to the north and west, in the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[3] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble. Coe identified cord-marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little is known about the makers of the Badin wares and relatively few of these sherds are reported from South Carolina sites.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. In the Piedmont and even into the Sand Hills, the dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published. The Yadkin series in South Carolina was first observed by Ward (1978, 1983) from the White's Creek drainage in Marlboro County, South Carolina. Since then, a large Yadkin village has been identified by DePratter at the Dunlap site (38DA66) in Darlington County, South Carolina (Chester DePratter, personal communication 1985) and Blanton et al. (1986) and have excavated a small Yadkin site (389SU83) in Sumter County, South Carolina. Research at 38FL249 on the Roche Carolina tract in northern Florence County revealed an assemblage including Badin, Yadkin, and Wilmington wares (Trinkley et al. 1993:85-102). Anderson et al. (1982:299-302) offer additional typological assessments of the Yadkin wares in South Carolina.

[3] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

Yadkin ceramics are associated with medium-sized triangular points, although Oliver (1981) suggests that a continuation of the Piedmont Stemmed Tradition to at least 1650 B.P. coexisted with this Triangular Tradition. The Yadkin in South Carolina has been best explored by research at 38SU83 in Sumter County (Blanton et al. 1986) and at 38FL249 in Florence County (Trinkley et al. 1993).

Over the years the suggestion that Cape Fear might be replace by such types as Deep Creek and Mount Pleasant has raised considerable controversy. Taylor, for example, rejects the use of the North Carolina types in favor of those developed by Anderson et al. (1982) from their work at Mattassee Lake in Berkeley County (Taylor 1984:80). Cable (1991) is even less generous in his denouncement of ceramic constructs developed nearly a decade ago, also favoring adoption of the Mattassee Lake typology and chronology. This construct, recognizing five phases (Deptford I-III, McClellanville, and Santee I), uses a type variety system.

Regardless of terminology, these Middle Woodland Coastal Plain and Coastal Zone phases continue the Early Woodland Deptford pattern of mobility. While sites are found all along the coast and inland to the Fall Line, shell midden sites evidence sparse shell and artifacts. Gone are the abundant shell tools, worked bone items, and clay balls. Recent investigations at Coastal Zone sites such as 38BU747 and 38BU1214, however, have provided some evidence of worked bone and shell items at Deptford phase middens (see Trinkley 1990).

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley

Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640, is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest phases include the Savannah and Pee Dee (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

**Historic Overview**

The English established the first permanent settlement in what is today South Carolina in 1670 on the west bank of the Ashley River. Like other European powers, the English were brought to the New World for reasons other than the acquisitions of land and promotion of agriculture. The Lords Proprietors, who owned the colony until 1719-1720, intended to discover a staple crop whose marketing would provide great wealth.

By 1680 the settlers of Albermarle Point had moved their village across the bay to the tip of the peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. This new settlement at Oyster Point would become modern-day Charleston. The move provided not only a more healthful climate and an area of better defense, but:

> the situation of this Town is so convenient for public Commerce that it rather seems to be the design of some skillful Artist than the accidental position of nature (Mathews 1954).

The early settlers of the Carolina colony came from other mainland colonies, England, and the European continent. But the future of Carolina was largely directed by the large number of colonists from the English West Indies. This Caribbean connection has been discussed by Waterhouse (1975), who argues that the Caribbean immigrants were largely from old families of economic and political prominence which formed the Barbados elite. Waterhouse observes that while elsewhere in the American colonies the early settled families were displaced from their established positions of power and economic superiority by newcomers, this did not occur in South Carolina. In Carolina:

> a relatively large proportion of those who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, were among the wealthier inhabitants, were descended from those families who had arrived in the colony during the first twenty years of its settlement (Waterhouse 1975).

This immigration turned out to be a significant factor in the stability and longevity of South Carolina's colonial elite. It also firmly established the foundations of slavery and cash crop plantations.

Many of these Barbadian immigrants settled in the Goose Creek area, forming one of the most influential political and economic groups in the colony (Stoney 1938). The "Goose Creek Men" included individuals such as Maurice Mathews, James Moore and John Boone. They favored increased Indian slavery, trade with the pirates or privateers that sailed the Carolina coast, and generally ignored the efforts of the Lords Proprietors to control the Colony's economic and political future. While the political power of the Goose Creek faction peaked in the 1720s, it continued to evidence considerable economic power well into the late 1740s (see Morgan 1980; Sirmans 1966).

Early agricultural experiments which

involved olives, grapes, silkworms, and oranges were less than successful. While the Indian trade was profitable to many of the Carolina colonies, it did not provide the Proprietors with the wealth they were expecting from the new colony. This trade was also limited since the Indian population was so dramatically reduced by European disease, the sale of alcohol, and slavery.

Cattle raising was also an easy way to exploit the region's land and resources, offering a relatively secure return for very little capital investment. Few slaves were necessary to manage the herd. The mild climate of the low country made winter forage more abundant and winter shelters unnecessary. The salt marshes on the coast, useless for other purposes, provided excellent grazing and eliminated the need to provide salt licks. More interior swamps found similar vegetation and provided a constant water supply (Coon 1972; Dunbar 1961). Production of cattle, hogs, and sheep quickly outstripped local consumption and by the early eighteenth century beef and pork were principal exports of the Colony to the West Indies (Ver Steeg 1975). This allowed the ties between Carolina and the Caribbean to remain strong and provided essential provisions to the large scale, single crop plantations.

Rice and indigo both competed for the attention of Carolina planters. Although introduced at least by the 1690s, rice did not become a significant staple crop until the early eighteenth century. At that time it not only provided the Proprietors with the economic base the mercantile system required, but it was also to form the basis of South Carolina's plantation system – slavery.

South Carolina's economic development during the pre-Revolutionary War period involved a complex web of interactions between slaves, planters, and merchants. By 1710 slaves were starting to be concentrated on a few, large slave-holding plantations. by the close of the eighteenth century some South Carolina plantations had a ratio of slaves to whites that was 27:1 (Morgan 1977). And by the end of the century over half of eastern South Carolina's white population held slaves. With slavery came, to many, unbelievable wealth. Coclanis notes that:

> on the eve of the American Revolution, the white population of the low country was by far the richest single group in British North America. With the area's wealth based largely on the expropriation by whites of the golden rice and blue dye produced by black slaves, the Carolina low country had by 1774 reached a level of aggregate wealth greater than that in many parts of the world today. The evolution of Charleston, the center of the low-country civilization, reflected not only the growing wealth of the area but also its spirit and soul (Coclanis 1989).

Only certain areas of the low country, however, were suitable for rice production. During the early years rice was grown as an upland crop, in small fields adjacent to freshwater streams where water could be easily impounded and applied to the crop. By the early 1700s planters found that upland swamps, such as those in the Goose Creek area, were even better suited for rice, although the soils were quickly exhausted (Meriwether 1940; Sellers 1934). These upland swamps, distinct from well-drained uplands, remained the focus of Carolina rice agriculture during the entire Colonial period.

Hewat, writing in 1779, describes the process of upland swamp rice cultivation:

> after the planter has obtained his tract of land, and built a house upon it, he then begins to clear his field of that load of wood with which the land is covered. Having cleared his field, he next

> surrounds it with a wooded fence, to exclude all hogs, sheep, and cattle from it. This field he plants with rice . . . year after year, until the lands are exhausted, or yield not a crop sufficient to answer his expectations. Then it is forsaken, and a fresh spot of land is cleared and planted, which is also treated in like manner, and in succession forsaken and neglected (Hewat 1836).

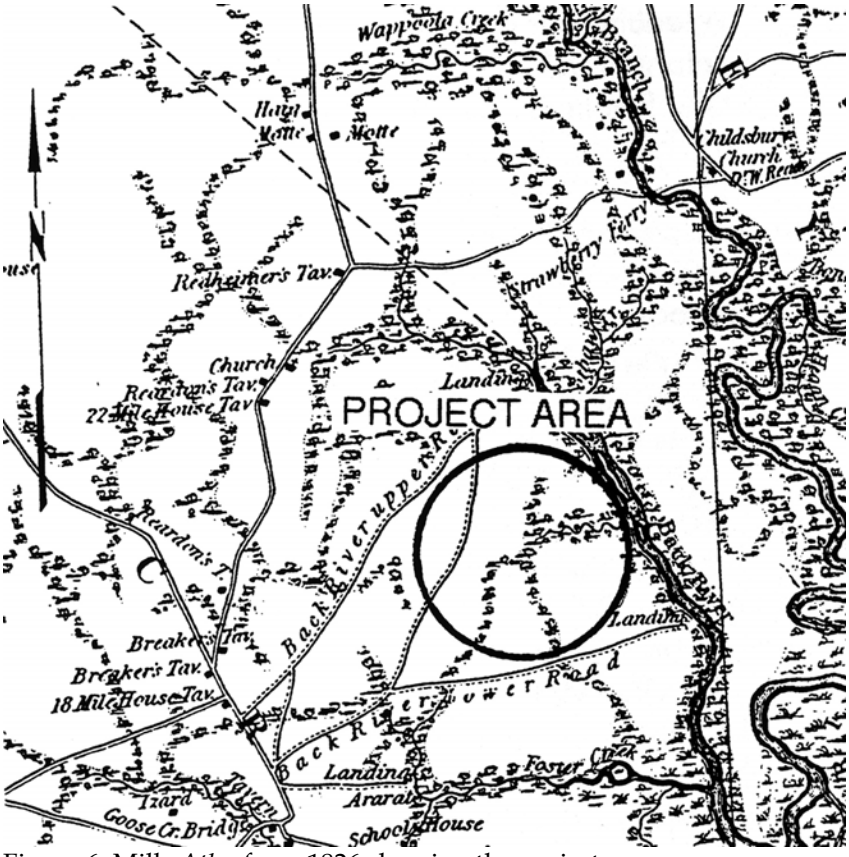

Figure 6. Mills *Atlas* from 1826 showing the project area.

This rather simplistic commentary failed to observe the engineering feat that upland swamp rice cultivation really was. Clearing, which alone was a monumental undertaking, was followed by the construction of dams, dikes, and trenches. By one estimate, a 500 acre rice field required 60 miles of dikes and ditches (Gunn 1976). Fields were carefully leveled to ensure that they could be completely covered by water. Rice was planted during two periods – March 10 to April 10 and June 1 to June 10 – avoiding May since vast migrations of "rice birds" passed through the state during that period and could destroy a crop. Rice was harvested in late August.

Trinkley and Fick have produced a detailed context for eighteenth century rice production that should be consulted for additional information (Trinkley et al. 2003a).

By 1730 the majority of the population of the colony, both rural and urban, was black (Wood 1974). By 1850, 46% of Charleston District's population (which included today's Berkeley County_ consisted of African-American slaves (DeBow 1854), although Hilliard (1984) indicates that more than 60% of the Charleston slaveholders by 1860 owned fewer than 10 slaves. Regardless, there remained vast plantations where the owner's wealth was achieved by the labor of black slaves.

During the eighteenth century the profits to be gained from rice were extraordinary, ranging from 12% to nearly 28% net return on the investment, well exceeding other cash crops, such as tobacco or indigo (see Coclanis 1989). Charleston was the mecca around which the economic, political, and social world of Carolina revolved. Charleston provided the essential opportunity for conspicuous consumption, a mechanism which allowed the display of wealth accumulated from the plantation system.

By the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century, the rate of return on rice had been reduced, at best, to about 2%, and many years the rate of return was a staggering -3% to -7%. In 1859, just before the start of the Civil War, the return is reported to have been -28%. As Coclanis observes:

> the economy of the South Carolina low country collapsed in the nineteenth century. Collapse did not come suddenly – many feel, for example, that the area's "golden age" lasted until about 1820 – but come it did nonetheless. By the late nineteenth century it was clear that the forces responsible for the area's earlier dynamism had been routed, the dark victory of economic stagnation virtually complete (Coclanis 1989).

Mills' *Atlas* shows several taverns to the west of the project area, but no structures are shown to be located on the project area itself (Figure 6).

**Tract specific history**

Isaac Mazyck (1661-1736) was born, and lived in, St. Martin, Ile-de-Ré, on the Bay of Biscay. He was part of a Walloon family established in the merchant class of a small port town. Part of the Province of Aunis, this area contributed a large number of Huguenot refugees after the Edict of Nantes, guaranteeing some semblance of religious freedom to Protestants in Catholic France, was renounced in 1685 (Butler 1983:13-22; Van Ruymbeke 2001).

As a young man already involved in commerce, Isaac escaped France only a few weeks after the Edict, moving to Amsterdam briefly. From Holland he went to London, where he was "denizened" in April 1687 (denization was granted by the Crown and bestowed limited rights; citizenship could be granted only by Parliament).

In London he purchased a cargo of goods (family history suggests he left France with £1,500) that he accompanied to Charles Town in 1686. This was the beginning of his mercantile career in South Carolina (Mazyck 1932; Van Ruymbeke 2001:26; Frost Prioleau, personal communication 1998).

In Charles Town Mazyck became associated in business with Jacques LeSerurier and the Perdriau and de St. Julien families, all of who were ship owners and merchants. Their trade focused on Barbados, Madeira, and West Indies. He married Mary LeSerurier (1675-1732), the daughter of his senior mercantile partner. Initially the marriage was opposed by LeSerurier, who on October 10, 1693 filed a formal protest against the marriage. Lacking citizenship, LeSerurier feared that a marriage between the two, performed by a Huguenot minister, would be found illegal. Undaunted, the marriage took place on October 14, 1693 with the assistance of an Anglican minister. Witnesses included Rene Ravenel, a member of the Assembly. On October 19 there was a public announcement of the marriage's legality (Anonymous n.d.; Kirk n.d.). By 1696/7, Isaac was listed as one of the petitioners to the Assembly "for making aliens free of this part of the province and for granting liberty of conscience to all Protestants" (Anonymous 1897; in 1708 the Parliament passed a naturalization law for all Huguenots in English domains [Clowse 1971:101]).

Britain had welcomed the French Protestant refugees, and like many other Charles Towne Huguenots, the Mazycks had relatives and family connections in England or (northern) Ireland. Although the first generation of Huguenots spoke French, they were loyal to the British king, and like their English-speaking contemporaries, they sent their sons to study in England. The first generation of Mazycks – Isaac's children – married into other Huguenot families,

but his grandchildren were as likely as not to marry outside the Huguenot circle.

With his strong ties to England, Isaac prospered as a Charles Towne merchant. Before 1700 he began obtaining grants for land in town and on Charleston Neck. Soon there were also grants in rural areas near Cooper and Wambaw rivers (SCDAH Consolidated Index). He must have established a country seat: his daughter Penelope, born in 1709/10, was baptized "sur ma plantation" (Mazyck 1932:55). Like other successful merchants, Isaac was also in a position to lend money, and at least by 1719 was accepting mortgages on slaves as security for the debts (SCDAH Consolidated Index). Unlike many merchants of the period who used the ships of English importers, Mazyck in 1711 bough "one fifth of the hull of the 200-hundred-ton ship called Rebecca and Mary" for £300 (cited in Van Ruymbeke 2001:34).

According to George Rogers (1969), in Charles Towne's early years it was the custom for a merchant to return to England once he had made his money in the colony. Gradually these commercial operators began to remain in Carolina, lending out and investing their funds, and becoming the "eighteenth century ideal, the landed gentlemen." Retiring merchants became gentleman-planters (Rogers 1969: 14-15) with residences in town and country. This trend was exemplified by the Mazycks, who used their commercial fortunes to buy plantation land and establish country seats around Goose Creek, an easy trip from Charleston and the favored rural neighborhood of many early Huguenot families. Rogers also notes that the principal settlement of these new gentlemen planters was Goose Creek, an area he compared to "the clusters of London merchants at Hampstead or at Newington Green" (Rogers 1980:15).

The Goose Creek area was likewise the home of many Barbadian slave owners. Known as "Goose Creek Men," they dominated the first generation of political actors in the Carolina colony (Morgan 2001:198) and were constant opponents of proprietary rule (Weir 1983:65-69, 94).

In addition to obtaining land through grants, Isaac also bought large tracts. In May 1726, he paid £3,500 current money of South Carolina to Mr. Nathaniel Moore of St. James, Goose Greek Parish, gentleman, for 900 acres butting and bounding southwest on Forsters [sic] Creek, southeast on Nicholas Bennett, north and northwest on John Davis, east on Mrs. Anne Davis. According to a memorial filed in 1733, this tract had originally been granted to Robert McKune. (Charleston County RMC, DB P6, pg. 277). This purchase seems to have begun the Mazyck presence in the Foster's Creek area.

Isaac Mazyck continued acquiring land both south and north of Charles Towne: 640 acres on Ashepoo River in 1725 and 650 acres in Craven County in 1731. In 1732 he had at least 2,000 acres in Granville County, and by 1733 had acquired another 1,590 acres on Ashepoo River (SCDAH Consolidated Index).

While we have no definitive evidence of Mazyck's plantation activities, Butler (1983:99) does mention that Isaac Mazyck recorded his brand as a fleur-de-lis. Many of the early planters engaged in ranching, allowing cattle to free range, foraging for food. Hewatt remarked in 1779:

> cattle increased in an amazing manner, and thrived exceedingly well in their forest. Having little winter, the woods furnished them with both shelter and provisions all the year; neither houses no attendants were provided for them, but each planter's cattle, distinguished only by his mark, every where grazed with freedom (Hewatt 1971:I:95).

Isaac Mazyck's eldest son Isaac (II) studied in England and Ireland for six years. Upon his return to Charleston in 1723, he entered his

father's import merchant business (Mazyck 1932:44). By the mid-1730s Isaac II (1700-1770) and his brother Paul (1702-1748/9) were also acquiring land in their own right (SCDAH Consolidated Index).

At his death in 1736, Isaac Mazyck bequeathed town lots and large sums of money to all six of his children, also leaving a large estate to be sold for distribution among the heirs. His will (WPA Wills 3:321, translation in Mazyck 1932) devised a 1,090-acre plantation on Ashepoo River to be divided between Benjamin and Stephen, who were still under age. The four sons further inherited equal shares in a 1,700-acre island south of Port Royal. Showing the extent of his assimilation into Charleston's establishment, Isaac Mazyck's will left bequests to the poor of the Episcopal Church and the "old Presbyterian Meeting," and to the French Church in Charleston. Van Ruymbeke (2001:40) suggests this generosity "represents an effort to integrate into the urban socioeconomic structure of the colony while attempting to preserve an ancestral identify." Considering that "God has favored my leaving France... to take refuge in a country where I have, by the grace of God and of our good King William of blessed memory, and of our good King George, also of blessed memory, full liberty to exercise our good and holy religion," an additional fund was designated to encourage the minister of the French Church to give two sermons every other week, "the service to be Calvinistic like that of Holland."

Their older sisters Marianne and Elizabeth married into other successful Huguenot families, and the Mazyck brothers were as ambitious as their father. Remaining in close contact with each other, all amassed slaves and land, not just in the rich lowcountry river swamps but also in the further reaches of Carolina.

Like other prominent colonial families, the Mazycks retained their commercial interests in Charleston. Members of the family studied medicine or the law, and became factors and commission merchants. Those who planted, though, remained loyal to rice. The Mazycks and their Huguenot cousins, are rarely represented among the great antebellum cotton planters.

By February 1737 Benjamin Mazyck "of the province of South Carolina, gentleman," had come of age and his older brothers Isaac, a merchant, and Paul, a gentleman, acting as their father's executors, conveyed to him for £5,200 the 900-acre plantation at the northeast side of Foster's Creek (Charleston County RMC, DB P6, pg. 283), which Isaac's will had ordered to be sold to fund the legacies therein. Not long after the purchase, Benjamin was married, to his first cousin Damaris Elizabeth Ravenel. Eventually the parents of five children, Daniel, Stephen, John, Charlotte, Isaac (and probably others who died young), the Mazycks established their plantation residence on the Fosters Creek tract. Benjamin was also an active city merchant, and retained a residence in Charleston throughout his life (*South Carolina Gazette* 8/27/1748, 12/3/1753, 2/26/1756), while continuing to enlarge his plantation land almost until his death.

Like most early plantation owners, Benjamin Mazyck pursued a mixture of endeavors on Foster's Creek. In 1749 (*South Carolina Gazette* 1/23/1749) he advertised for sale an "open boat that will carry about 120 barrels of rice, or 15 cords of firewood . . . also a large quantity of bricks." (Wayne [1992] identifies both Benjamin and Isaac Mazyck, and Samuel Elliott, as brick makers on Fosters Creek at least for some of the period 1745-1760, but by 1761 finds only Henry Gray making brick in the area.)

Although the Mazycks seem to have concentrated their productive efforts on their plantations in St. James, Goose Creek, and St. James, Santee, parishes, their holdings spread throughout the Charles Towne and the entire colony. Benjamin bought 25 acres on Charleston Neck in 1737, and between 1764 and 1775 received grants for land on Santee River (1,957 acres), Beaver Creek (1,000 acres) and Sandy River (500 acres) in Craven County; 1,000 acres on Rocky Creek (Granville County), and at least 1,500 acres

in Ninety Six District (SCDAH Consolidated Index).

Benjamin's brother Paul held land on a "Plantation on Fosters Creek which I Purchased from John Davis Containing Eight Hundred & Eighty Acres of Land, & also my Plantation adjoining which I purchased from Benjamin Smith Containing Three Hundred and twenty-five Acres of Land." Upon his death in 1749, Paul bequeathed these tracts to his only son Alexander, recommending in his will that his executors "not clear any land whatsoever on my Plantation on Foster's Creek or to cut any timber or trees, more than is barely required for fencing and making barrels for the use of the [rice?] crop. . ." (WPA Wills 6:208). In this way the value of the land for marketable timber and firewood would be preserved.

Alexander held his father's plantations for a quarter-century, while he settled the adjoining Springfield Plantation. In 1773, Alexander conveyed the 1,205 acres to his uncle Benjamin for £17,955 "good and lawful money of the province." Both parties were described as "gentlemen of Charleston" (Charleston County RMC, DB P6, pg. 302). The 1773 conveyance details the tract histories:

The 880-acre Davis plantation was made of four tracts:

- 380-acre plantation bounding northeast and northwest on other land formerly of John Davis, now of Alexander Mazyck, southwest on land lately of Isaac Mazyck Sr.,
- 200-acre plantation bounding northeast on John Davis, west on land formerly of Davis, now of Alexander Mazyck, southwest on the 380-acre tract mentioned above, southwest on land late of Isaac Mazyck Sr.,
- 200-acre tract, the east part of Boochase Plantation, bounding south and east on a tract of Alexander Mazyck mentioned above, north on land late of John Davis, and
- 100-acre west part of Boochase, bounding west on land formerly belonging to Benjamin Scheckingh Esq., north on land late of John Davis, south on land owned by Alexander Mazyck and mentioned above.

North of Boochase and the Fosters Creek tract was the 325-acre plantation made of two tracts:

- 200-acre tract formerly belonging to Thomas Smith deceased, and on which he lived, bounding northwest on land formerly of Col. James Moore deceased, southeast on land formerly of Capt. David Davis, now of Alexander Mazyck, south on land formerly on Capt. Benjamin Scheckingh deceased, and
- 125-acre plantation adjoining the Smith tract, bounding east, south and west on the Davis tracts mentioned above now owned by Alexander Mazyck, north on land heretofore Lawson, late of Benjamin Waring Sr.

By the time of the Revolution, a third generation of Mazycks had become planters. Several letters (SCHS Mazyck Papers, folders 11/389/20 and 21) have survived from Stephen Mazyck (1747-1782) to his brother Paul (1745-1835), who was living in Ireland with the family of his wife. Sons of Isaac Mazyck II, Stephen and Paul were Benjamin's nephews, and first cousins to Alexander Mazyck (see Trinkley et al. 2003a for additional details).

Members of the Mazyck family actively supported the American Revolution. Isaac Mazyck III (Benjamin's nephew) loaned a total of £7080 to the State of South Carolina, and Mary Mazyck (there were at least two family members by this name) loaned the state £3,000. (SCDAH, Accounts Audited, File 4868B, 4868C).

Benjamin Mazyck's own plantation supplied provisions and forage for Continental

troops and State Militia men during the American Revolution. In April 1780 Daniel Horry's Regiment of Light Dragoons, encamped at his plantation, requisitioned 12,000 weight of corn blades – which would have severely diminished his store of animal fodder. Mazyck sent "14 head of large full grown sheep" to Charles Towne for the use of the Continental Army, hay and corn blades to Dorchester for animal fodder, and provided rice for troops in the area. As an example, in December 1782 Lt. John Garden received "500 bushels of clean rice for the use of the guard under my command at Goose Creek" (SCDAH, Accounts Audited, File 4868).

Figure 7. Portion of the Stuart-Faden "Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia" showing the Goose Creek area in 1780.

After the war, Benjamin submitted a claim for payment totaling £428.5.5. His statement included 408 cords of wood, rough rice (115 bushels), clean rice (101/2 bushels), corn blades, rice straw; sheep, beef, and 102 leaden balls. For the "wages" due him for the work of his slaves, seven of them taken to labor on public works in Charleston from June 1776 to March 1780, he claimed an additional £30. Three of these people had disappeared, "lost in said service." One young man, under nineteen years old but an expert boatman valued at £150, was removed from Charles Town and put into service on an American galley. When the ship was captured by the British, the slave was part of the prize. Two others, one of them a shoemaker, became British property when Charles Towne surrendered (SCDAH, Accounts Audited, File 4868).

Neighboring Springfield Plantation also fed State Legion detachments in the vicinity of Goose Creek Road. In March 1780 Alexander Mazyck supplied three oxen, and in the autumn of 1782 provided 383 sheaves (111/2 bushels) of rough rice, and a half-bushel of clean rice. By 1784 Alexander was dead, and his executor Daniel Mazyck received £24.14.11 on behalf of the estate (SCDAH, Accounts Audited, File 4867).

The Mazycks recovered as planters and businessmen, and Benjamin enlarged his home plantation again in late 1786. For £300 "sterling money of Great Britain," Mr. James Rockford (also "Rochford") sold to Benjamin Mazyck:

> A certain plantation on Fosters Creek . . . 183 acres English measure . . . butting and bounding on Fosters Creek, on marsh or marshes of land formerly belonging to John or

> Robert McKeown[probably the Robert McKune who held the 1733 memorial] but now to the said Benjamin Mazyck, and the other side on land formerly of John Davis and - Guichard (Charleston County RMC, DB V5, pg. 434).

However, it is likely that, despite increasing his land on Foster's Creek, Benjamin was finding it less profitable by comparison with the new areas being opened along tidal rivers. He was middle-aged at the time of the Revolution, and may not have invested a great deal of energy in revitalizing his plantation.

After Benjamin Mazyck's death in 1800, an inventory (Charleston County Inventories, Book D, pg. 128) was made of the personal property "on the plantation late the residence of the said deceased." The property was appraised at £5078.16.6, with most of the value (£4,660) in 74 slaves. Other assets were plantation horses (£15), five wild horses, books (£4), old Iron (£2.10/), jewels (£5; "a diamond ring and a gold girdle buckle were refused to be produced to us by Mrs. Mary Mazyck and were not appraised"), 2 blunderbusses (20/), a double barreled Gun (30/), old carts and wagons (£6), crockery ware (40/), an old silver watch (14/), silver plate (152 oz., £38.12/6). Household goods (two featherbeds, two mattresses, two bolsters, four pillows, four rugs, case of drawers, three mahogany bedsteads, a press, nine mahogany chairs, an easy chair, three mahogany tables, four looking glasses, nine pair sheets, twelve pillowcases and four table cloths) were appraised together at £30.

Mazyck's estate also had 15 slaves in Charleston, one of them an infant. Household goods shown in the inventory are sparse, but the appraisers do not specify that the town house was Mazyck's own property, and his will does not mention a Charleston residence. His few goods in town may have been in a fully furnished home of a child or other relative.

When he wrote his will in 1796, Benjamin Mazyck, planter of St. James Goose Creek Parish, was already a venerable elder but "at present enjoying perfect health, a tranquil mind and sound memory" (WPA Wills 28:79).

To his son Daniel he left two town lots in Charleston, three tracts in Ninety Six District and 837 acres in St. Johns, Berkeley, Parish, in three tracts that were connected with a "place called Summersett" [Somerset] which he inherited from his mother. Somerset, like Paul Mazyck's Romney, later proved to be a more advantageous inheritance than land on Foster's Creek. During the early nineteenth century, Daniel Mazyck and other planters used their tidal rice fields to re-establish their wealth and position, while Stephen seems to have watched his fortunes dwindle alongside Fosters Creek.

Stephen Mazyck's inheritance in St. James, Goose Creek, was in three adjoining tracts totaling about 2,288 acres on the north side of Fosters Creek: the 1,205 acres Benjamin had purchased from his nephew Alexander, a "small plantation of 183 acres bought of James Rochford," and also "the plantation where I now reside, containing about 900 acres." Benjamin left this plantation in trust to eight friends for Stephen's use, providing for him to have the benefits and profits but "so as in no case whatever to be in any wise subject to or liable for his debts, charges or encumbrances." After Stephen's death, if his wife Mary survived him (she did) she would have use of the property, under the same terms, until her death or remarriage, after which it was to pass to Stephen's children equally when they became of age. But "if among them, there shall be any female Child or children then the share or shares of such females shall be in value be less than the share of a male child, by 1/4 part of the share of a male child."

Benjamin Mazyck devised other legacies too – 2,500 acres near Winnsboro, and four town lots - differently to the two brothers, Daniel and Stephen. Stephen was by now was a grown man and a father himself, and his sons also received bequests from their grandfather, Paul receiving a

lot on Queen Street, and Benjamin, a lot on Broad Street. The limits placed on Stephen's ability to mortgage or sell his inherited property must indicate that his father had little confidence in him.

Stephen Mazyck seems to have been unwise or unlucky, validating his father's decision, and did not add to the land he had inherited. Heavily indebted at his death, his only disposable asset was the "negroes I lately purchased." In the will of "Stephen Mazyck Jr. of St. James Goose Creek, planter" (the "Junior" seems in deference to his slightly older first cousin Stephen Mazyck of St. John's Parish) written in 1808 (WPA Wills 31:150), he ordered these slaves sold to pay his debts to several banks. He directed the rest of his debts to be paid by 2/3 of the income of the estate, reserving 1/3 for the support and maintenance of the family. To each of his three daughters, he bequeathed "$6000 when they reach 21 or marriage, or as soon thereafter as the circumstances of my estate may allow." To his wife Mary he left slaves, 1/5 of the rest and residue of the estate after other legacies were made, and all his household furniture, bedding and plate, carriage and carriage horses.

The inventory made of Stephen Mazyck's estate, taken in July 1809 (Charleston County Inventories, Book E, pg. 4), does not include a list of debts and assets, so it is impossible to determine his financial condition. However, the goods in the houses in town and in St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, do not indicate a pinched existence. Both residences were comfortably, even ostentatiously, furnished with mahogany tables and chairs, brass fire dogs and fenders, gilt tea china, silver and glassware, carpets, and curtains for beds and windows. He owned forty-seven slaves (total value $17,455) and had the use of thirty more during his brother Daniel's lifetime. These slaves must have been employed in the rice fields, and maybe some brick making, but the inventory does not indicate their occupations, nor does it include any stored crops, which would have clarified the agricultural activity on the plantation. There are interesting hints that Mazyck was planting at least some cotton: he had two cotton gins, and among the livestock were five mules and seven oxen. These animals, used to draw plows, were more often found on cotton than on rice plantations.

Although Stephen Mazyck had not had the right to sell his Foster's Creek land, it was his responsibility to divide it equitably among his three sons (apparently assuming the daughters' inheritances could be paid out in cash). Therefore, he reconfigured the plantation lines.

To his son Benjamin he devised 600 acres "made of so much of my Brick Barn plantation (purchased by my father from Mr. Alexander Mazyck) as lies south of the Back River Road, and so much of the plantation on which I reside as shall be necessary to complete that quantity, meaning the part containing the buildings and settlement. To be bounded by Foster's Creek, Thomas Smiths, and the remainder of my said plantation." Also the part of the plantation lately purchased of Mr. Adam Tunno that is south of Back River Road.

To Alexander he left "the small plantation purchased by my father from Rockford, also the part of the residence tract not devised to Benjamin, and 300 acres of the Brick Barn tract closest to the Rockford tract."

Paul's portion was the rest of the Brick Barn Plantation, and the part of the Tunno purchase that is north of Back River Road.

The result of Stephen's land division, and his direction that "the Canal lately made to Fosters Creek be kept open for the use of my three sons, as appurtenant to their adjoining plantations and be kept in repair at their joint expense," was that the three plantations could not be managed completely separately, and none was sizable enough to support a Mazyck in fine style. Even if one of the sons had been in a position to buy the others out, planters were now turning their attention to tidal rice fields or Sea Island cotton plantations, and this inland tract was evidently

unable even to produce enough income to settle Stephen Mazyck's affairs.

Estates were commonly kept together during the life of the widow, until the heirs sought a division, or until creditors forced settlement of debts. In 1827, two decades after Stephen's death, the executors of James Hopkins brought an equity case against Mrs. Mary Mazyck (Stephen's widow), George Elfe and his wife Mary Jane (Stephen's daughter), and Charles L. Desel and his wife Caroline (Stephen's daughter). By that time, J. S. Hopkins, husband of Margaret Mazyck (Stephen's daughter), a downtown merchant and planter, had died. His plantation inventory taken in 1826, while not specific about the location of the land, included livestock, slaves, a rice boat, "12 hundred thousand bricks," and fine household goods, the whole valued at $13,020 (Charleston County Inventories, Book G, pg. 165). Hopkins was quite wealthy, but it seems that his death, for whatever reason, was the impetus behind the sisters' decision to partition the property.

We have found little information about Stephen Mazyck's three sons. An inventory (Charleston County Inventories, Book G, pg. 280) made in June 1828 found only small value ($212) in the livestock and provisions owned by the Estate of Alexander and Paul Mazyck on Ellery Plantation in St. John's, Berkeley, Parish.

By the time the case regarding the Foster's Creek land was heard in early 1834, all of Stephen Mazyck's sons were dead. The decision was a court order that "all that plantation on the northern side of Fosters Creek, 2,740.5 acres, being formerly composed of several tracts and commonly called Buckhorn, Rockford and Mulberry, known as the property and residence of Benjamin Mazyck Sr." were to be sold at auction. The tract was not yet being called Liberty Hall (the name did not appear until 1859). Buckhorn was likely a corruption of Brick Barn, Rockford (or Rochford) was the 1786 purchase, and Mulberry was probably the residence tract (situated southeast of examined archaeological site 38BK1900).

The advertisement for the auction portrays a plantation where the early inland reserve system was still in place, but one that may not been profitably planted in recent years,

> a great portion is well supplied with wood and timber, and within a short carting distance of several landings; [2740.5 acres,] 177 acres of which are prime Inland Swamp, with sufficient quantity of water to flow; the whole of which is cleared and under good banks. The Provision Land is of the very best, and has always yielded abundantly - the range for cattle and stock is fine.
>
> This Plantation is situated on Foster's Creek, upon which there is a body of valuable Rush land, which might be easily brought into cultivation. This Plantation is in all respects worth the attention of those who are disposed to make investments in agricultural pursuits. A Canal has been cut from the head of Foster's Creek up into the Oak Swamp, for the purpose of conveying the wood to the Landing, which has been used formerly, and could with a little repair be made again useful for the same purpose. . . .
>
> The Plantation is in perfect planting order, with 6 new Negro Houses, and all other necessary outbuildings &c. (*Charleston Mercury* 2/18/1834) .

The description suggests that the plantation was largely uncultivated, although the new slave cabins indicate that there was some activity on the part of the heirs. There is no record of the bidding, or whether non-family members

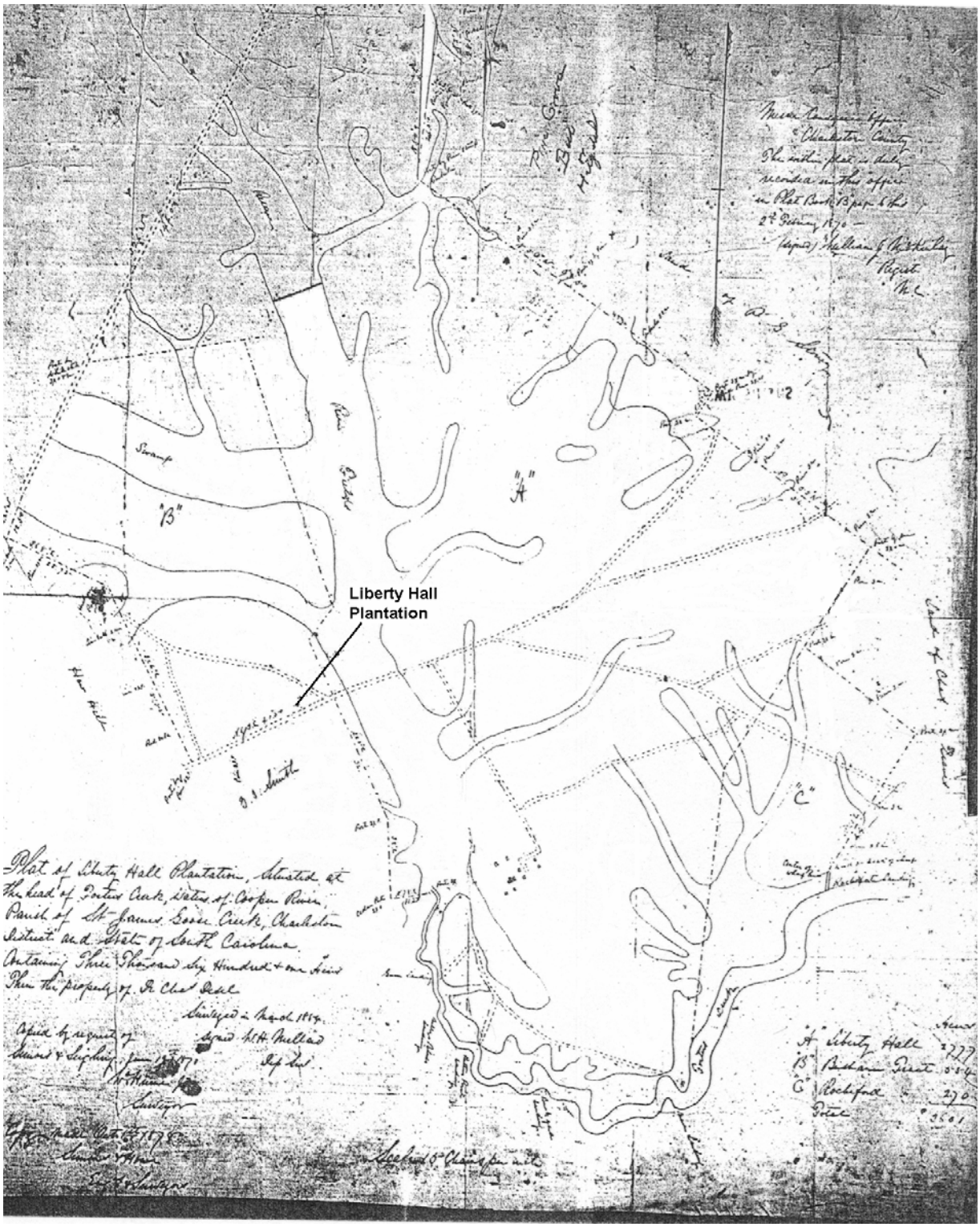


Figure 8. 1854 plat of Liberty Hall (McCrady Plat 1598).

respected the family's interest in the property, but Mazyck's son-in-law Charles L. Desel of Charleston bought it in for only $7,800 (Charleston County RMC, DB H10, pg. 114).

Charles L. Desel was the son of Charles Desel, a prosperous Charleston cabinetmaker. At his death in 1807, Desel left his wife Mary Barbara their residence at the corner of King and Broad streets, her choice of eight of his slaves, bank shares and other stock, and several rental properties. His eldest daughter Ann Marie was married to Christian Henry Faber, of the prosperous merchant family. The other four children were underage. Besides a comfortable residue to be divided equally among the children, there was property enough to leave son Samuel a lot on Broad Street, and $1,000 to son Charles L. Desel "toward his schooling and bringing him up to a decent profession" (Will of Charles Desel, written 10/22/1807, proved 12/4/1807, WPA Wills 31, pg. 35).

Charles L. Desel must have added to the tract he purchased from the Mazyck heirs. The 1850 Agricultural Census and Slave Schedules for Charles L. Desel in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, shows him with 3,252 acres, 250 acres improved, the balance unimproved or woodlands, the whole valued at $7,000. There were five horses, four mules, 20 milch cows, 50 other cattle, 25 sheep, 25 swine, with the livestock having a total value of $1,200. With $100 worth of utensils and implements, the 56 slaves had produced in 1849 8,900 pounds of rice, 700 bushels of corn, 490 bushels oats, 100 bushels peas, 150 bushels sweet potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, and 3 tons of hay. This rice production is miniscule by comparison with the great Cooper River plantations, although with the other crops it might sustain the labor force and bring a small profit, while retaining the investment value of land and timber. In other words, while the 56 slaves were almost certainly involved heavily in rice cultivation, the Desel plantation was small and likely was viewed more as a country estate (or possibly even as a memorial to the family's previous grandeur), than as a means of making great wealth.

Liberty Hall (at best) was viewed as recreational property, with several accounts of hunting parties on the plantation. Visitors included both Dr. John Bachman, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church on Archdale Street, as well as John James Audubon, the famous naturalist and painter (Bailey et al. 2002:44).

Ruffin, passing through the Goose Creek area in January 1843 noted it was "as much a scene of desolation as any, formerly furnished residences & plantations for many of the wealthy planters" (Mathew 1992:61). He commented that plantations in the parish generally had "neither resident proprietor nor cultivator" with many held "for timber for another place" (Mathew 1992:62).

Desel died about 1854 and his will reveals that the property was to pass to his wife, Catherine, and then be divided equally among his children. It was a result of these events that the first known plat of the property was prepared (Figure 8; Charleston County RMC, PB B, pg. 6). This plan shows the 3,601 acre plantation settlement (including both the main house and a slave settlement of at least 12 structures) southeast of 38BK1900 (and off the portion of Liberty Hall Plantation previously studied by Trinkley et al. 2003b).The plat also shows that the rice fields consisted of what is today Brick Bound swamp, with the reserve situated in the northern third of the tract. By this time Liberty Hall Road was present and two plantation landings are shown on Fosters Creek.

This plat shows three divisions, with "A" representing 2,777 acres identified as Liberty Hall; "B" represents the 554 acre Brickbarn Tract; and "C" is the 270 acre Rockford or Rochford tract. Site 38BK1900 is situated on what is identified as the Brick Barn tract.

The inventory of Desel's estate indicated that there were 86 slaves (28 of them children), along with eight mules, three horses, 50 head of cattle, 30 hogs, and furniture valued at $250. The sparse inventory indicates that Desel, a wealthy enough man, did not keep a fine house at Liberty

Hall. Instead there must have been a Spartan, albeit serviceable, farm house. While there is no inventory of his Charleston house, it is likely that Desel spent most of his time in the city.

By 1859 the property was sold by the Desel family to Ephraim S. Mikell for $10,800. For the first time the property is referenced as Liberty Hall Plantation, although we have no additional information on the origin of this name. At this time the plantation was described as bounding north on the Estate of William Bell; northeast and east on P.G. Stoney, Esq.; east on Brick Hope Plantation owned by Charles Graves; southeast, south, and southwest on Fosters Creek; west on How Hall belonging to the Estate of T.J. Smith; west and northwest on Upper Back River Road (Charleston County RMC, DB L14, pg. 178). The same day Mikell gave Desel a mortgage on the tract for $7,200.

Unfortunately, data for Mikell's production at Liberty Hall is missing from the manuscript agricultural census for 1860, although an E.Y. Mikell had 62 slaves in St. James Goose Creek Parish. This is likely Eliza Y. Mikell, the widow of Ephraim S. Mikell and, by about 1861, the owner of Vinegar Hill Plantation on Edisto Island (Freedmen's Bureau Record notes in files of Mr. David Lybrand, Edisto Island, South Carolina).

As a result of an equity case brought by Eliza Y. Mikell, administratrix, against Ephraim S. Mikell, et al., a special referee's order of December 1, 1869 directed the sale of Liberty Hall. The parties, "particularly C.M. Desel who is entitled to the proceeds of sale on his mortgage," agreed to sell the tract to J.C.H. Claussen for $4,000 in January 1870 (Charleston County RMC, DB O15, pg. 521). The earlier plat of the property was updated as a result of this sale (see Figure 8), with the letter "A" designating the 2,777 acre Liberty Hall tract, "B" showing the 554 acre Bushawac Tract, and "C" indicating the 270 acre Rockford tract.

Claussen held the property for just over two months before selling it in late March 1870 to E.R. Morris for $10,000 (including a $7,500 mortgage) (Charleston County RMC, DB P15, pg. 17). By January 1872 Claussen had brought a foreclosure suit against Morris and in June the property was auctioned (Charleston County RMC DB G16, pg. 2). Claussen acquired the property again, holding it until its January 1875 sale to Louis Seel for $4,000 (Charleston County RMC, DB R16, pg. 193).

While it was not possible to identify the property (under Claussen, Morris, or Mikell) in the 1870 agricultural census, it does appear in the 1880 records under Louis Seel, Jr. Of the 3,601 acres only 40 were improved and the whole plantation was valued at only $4,000. On the farm were implements worth only $30, as well as $15 in fencing. In 1879 Seel bought no fertilizer and paid only $120 in wages for five weeks of "colored labor." Crop production had been limited to planting Indian corn, making only 200 bushels on the 40 acres, not enough to even feed the livestock. Seel's cattle, however, probably ran free, so were not fed, but he bad luck with the livestock as well. He had bought 107 head in 1879 and managed to sell only 35. With 50 head having died, strayed, or been stolen, at the end of the year he had 17 cows, 16 sheep, 20 swine, and 20 poultry. The value of the livestock, including two horses, a mule, and two working oxen, was $900. The year's production on the farm was estimated at $200, barely paying for the African American labor force.

There is gap in the title between ca. 1880 and 1888, when Joseph C. Blaney, a Charleston butcher, sold the parcel to Edward J. Hanahan for $6,000 (Berkeley County RMC DB A4, pg. 137). Hanahan appears to have also had bad luck at Liberty Hall. In June 1893 he assigned some of his property in trust to Julian Mitchell, Jr. for the benefit of his creditors and by November 1893 he was forced to sell the plantation at auction to Colin McK. Grant for $6,500. The property was "said to contain a large and valuable deposit of phosphate rock" and the deed went on to specify that the property included by this time a 15-foot

wide strip intended for the construction of a railroad,

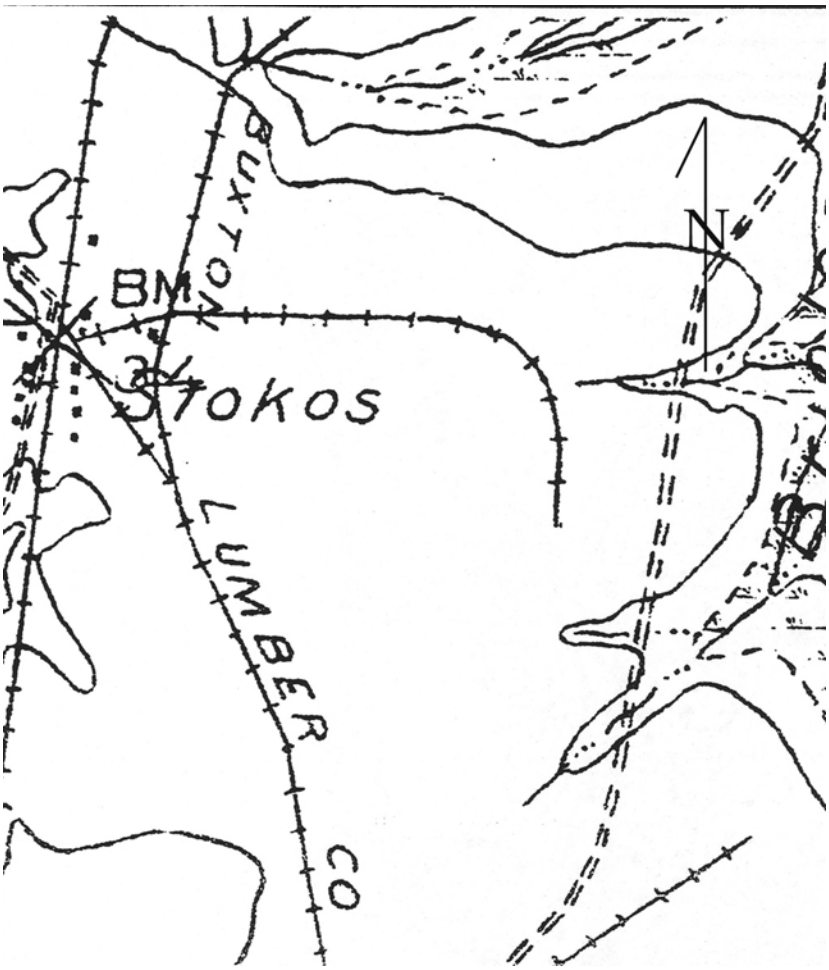


Figure 9. Portion of the 1919 Cordsville War Department topographic map.

together with all the buildings, structures, machinery, fixtures, engines, cars, phosphate mining implements and tools and their appurtenances and generally all the appliances and personal property now on the said premises and forming the phosphate plant and appliances heretofore used by Hanahan in his phosphate mining business conducted in and upon the said Liberty Hall Plantation (Charleston County RMC, DB A38, pg. 578).

This description suggests that Hanahan focused not on agricultural activities, but rather phosphate rock mining. Since it is pretty clear that no mining was taking place on the property in the early 1880s (Guerard 1884), it is likely that the mining activity was begin by Hanahan after his purchase in 1888. There is no indication that the phosphate mining was continued by Grant, so these activities may have spanned five years or less.

Colin McKenzie Grant was a Charleston investor, building contractor, and real estate speculator (Poston 1997:166-167, 456). He was responsible for the construction of a number of residences on the peninsula, most notably the Colin McKenzie Grant Homes on upper Meeting Street. This complex was planned to provide inexpensive housing for older people "of good character."

By 1902 Grant leased the timber rights on Liberty Hall to Freeman S. Farr (Berkeley County RMC, DB C5, pg. 69). Farr subsequently leased these rights to Robert L. Montague of the E.P. Burton Lumber Company. Grant also granted a right-of-way across the property "to be used for a permanent road or tramway of a permanent branch railroad or tramway." In November 1914 Grant agreed with the E.P. Burton Lumber Company to grant that right-of-way to the Carolina, Atlantic, and Western Railway (which later became a part of CSX) (Berkeley County RMC, DB C15, pg. 314).

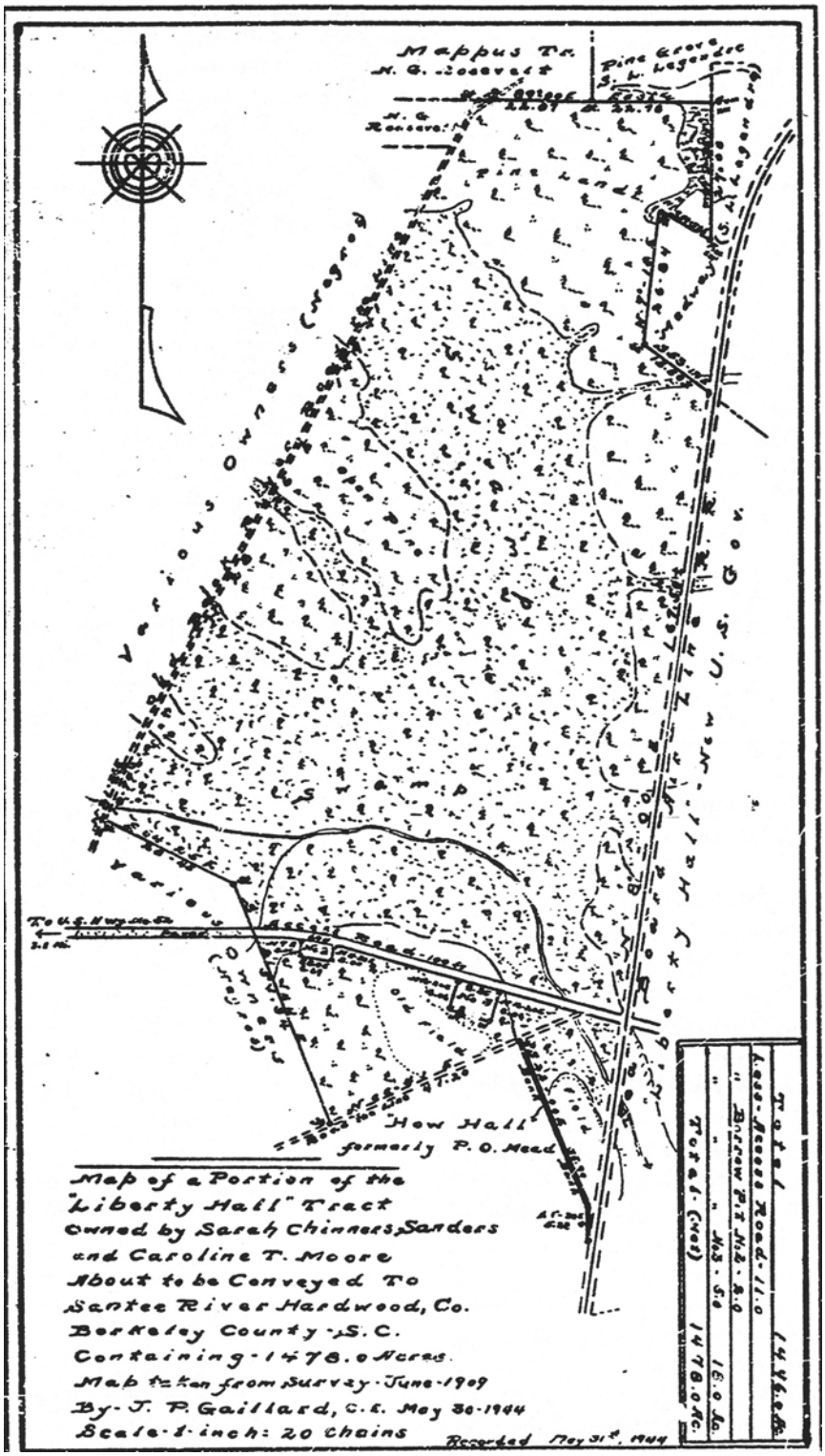


Figure 10. Liberty Hall Plantation in 1944 (Berkeley County RMC, Plate Book C, pg. 188).

It is unclear from the easement if the original logging railroad that had been built by this time was overlaid by the main line tract. This railroad, however, became the division line between the study tract that the east part of Liberty Hall Plantation in the twentieth century.

Other than these timber rights, Grant did not actively operate Liberty Hall. During his ownership the plantation was leased to a hunting club, whose members included Edward Frost Lowndes, Frank C. Ford, and David Huguenin. They built a clubhouse southeast of the railroad line — and outside of the study tract (Berkeley County RMC, PB A, pg. 162; see Figure 8). Situated on a knoll associated with a oak avenue, the clubhouse was probably located on the site of Desel's antebellum plantation house (Bailey et al. 2002:44).

Of special interest is the 1919 Cordesville War Department topographic map (Figure 9). This map reveals the new railroad tracks, identified as Sea Board Air Line, as well as the original tram road just slightly further to the east — off the study tract. This tram line is identified on the topographic map as "Buxton Lumber Co.," which is probably a misidentification of Burton Lumber Company. The map also reveals a small settlement, identified as "Stokos," but more than likely, "Stokes," at the junction of the main line and the Burton tram. The community consists of about 11 buildings, five west of the railroad and on the study tract and six off the tract, just east of the railroad.

The E.P. Burton Lumber Company was established by Northern capitalists who were drawn to the vicinity by land costing only a dollaran acre and taxes of a penny per acre. They initially purchased 48,000 acres of land on the East Branch of the Cooper River in 1902, but quickly added stumpage rights on additional tracts — such as Liberty Hall. Their mill was constructed on the Cooper River, near the Charleston Navy Yard. While an initial review failed to identify the community of Stokes, Fetters does provide considerable information on another nearby community, Conifer. This was a permanent village built by Burton to house its rail employees:

> There was one street with four-room houses on either side for the white foremen and their families. Because of poor drainage, the houses were set on piles. Near the center of the village was the company house where the two foresters lived. At the far end of the street, the railroad crossed between the last three buildings and the rest of town. Here was the superintendent's office, company store, blacksmith's sop and the company boarding house. There were four other houses along the railway and some distance off was the stable and some cabins for the use of the black workers. Most of the unmarried men chose to live in the boarding house. Water for the village and for the steam engines was supplied by an artesian well (Fetters 1990:17).

Additional description of the village earlier in its history was also provided:

> The town of Conifer was built in 1902, and the houses were estimated to cost $300 each. They were built three feet from the ground, "double-floored, sheeted with inch boards covered by German siding, sealed on the inside, and the roof rafters were to be covered by boards, edge and edge, then tar papered and covered with tar and sand coating." Two or three men were assigned to live in the one-room dwellings.
>
> A cook's house prepared the meals for the men who lived

in the forest, and the cost of this board varied "from $8 to $10 per man per month (sic)". The men were fed rice, butts, "grits, ham, cabbage, beans, sweet and Irish potatoes, biscuits and coffee" (Fetters 1990:22).

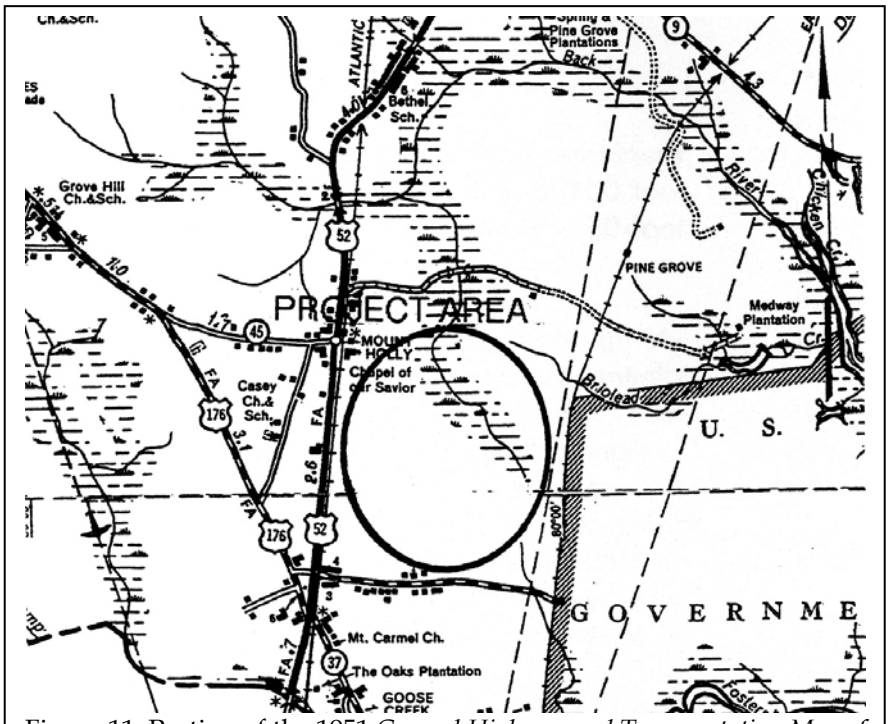


Figure 11. Portion of the 1951 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Berkeley County*.

While uncertain at this time, it seems likely that Stokes may have been another logging community or camp built up at the convergence of the main line and several Burton tram lines. While a number of structures from this settlement were located on what is today part of the Charleston Naval Weapons Station, no remains were found during that survey and the historical background does not mention the settlement (Bailey et al. 2002).

The Liberty Hall property was sold by Colin McK. Grant Homes in June 1943, with the study tract, west of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad line, being purchased by Sarah Chinnis Sanders for $12,000 (Berkeley County RMC, DB C38, pg. 233). Only 10 days later she conveyed a half-interest in the property to Caroline T. Moore (who had advanced half of the purchase price of the plantation) (Berkeley County RMC, DB A71, pg. 234). In May 1944 Sanders and Moore sold the 1,478 acre plantation to the Santee River Hardwood Company for $35,000 (Berkeley County RMC, DB C40, pg. 60). Figure 10 shows the plantation at that time (Berkeley County RMC, PB C, pg. 188). There are no structures shown on the plantation, which is in either swamp or forest. In March 1962, Santee River Hardwood conveyed the tract to Turner Lumber Company (Berkeley County RMC, DB C58, pg. 202). In December 1976 Turner Lumber Company conveyed Liberty Hall Plantation in two undivided portions: one to Richard H. Friedburg of Connecticut, and the other to W.A. Moncrief and W.A. Moncrief, Jr. of Texas (Berkeley County RMC, DB A321, pg. 110). For reasons that aren't documented in the available historic records, the Moncriefs identified several tracts on which they reserved oil rights. The 1951 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Berkeley County* (Figure 11) fails to identify any structures on the plantation into the second half of the twentieth century.

# METHODS

**Archaeological Field Methods**

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects placed at 100-foot intervals.

All soil would be screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially by transect. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1.0 foot or until subsoil was encountered. All cultural remains would be collected, except for mortar and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

Should sites (defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 50 feet area) be identified, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at 25 to 50 feet intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

These proposed techniques were implemented with few modifications. At the time of the archaeological survey, an engineering survey was being completed and a series of transects 1,000 feet apart had been cut roughly east-west across the tract. These cut lines, numbered 1 through 10, served as base lines from which our transects were run in a northerly direction. Consequently, individual shovel tests would be identified by a "cut line" and a "transect number." Access was also generally good throughout the parcel because of a number of well-maintained hunting roads.

All transects were physically examined, although no shovel tests were excavated in areas of standing water or swamp. In some portions of the tract the survey was hindered by a number of beaver dams which had been recently constructed. Although no archaeological sites were found in these lowland areas (and none were expected), we did attempt to record the locations of obvious ricefield dikes. These features, while not assigned archaeological site numbers, are briefly discussed in the following section of this study.

The GPS positions were taken with a Garmin GPS 12XL rover that tracks up to twelve satellites, each with a separate channel that is continuously being read. The benefit of parallel channel receivers is their improved sensitivity and ability to obtain and hold a satellite lock in difficult situations, such as in forests or urban environments where signal obstruction is a frequent problem. This was a vital concern for the study area.

GPS accuracy is generally affected by a number of sources of potential error, including errors with satellite clocks, multipathing, and selective availability. Satellite clock errors can occur when the satellites' clock is off by as little as a millisecond, or when a slightly-askew orbit results in a distance error. Multipathing occurs when the signal bounces off trees, chain-link fences, or bodies of water. Multipathing was probably not a significant source of error for this study since the site area was clear and our reading was taken in the center of the site. The source of most extreme GPS errors is selective availability (SA), the deliberate mistiming of satellite signals by the Department of Defense. This degradation

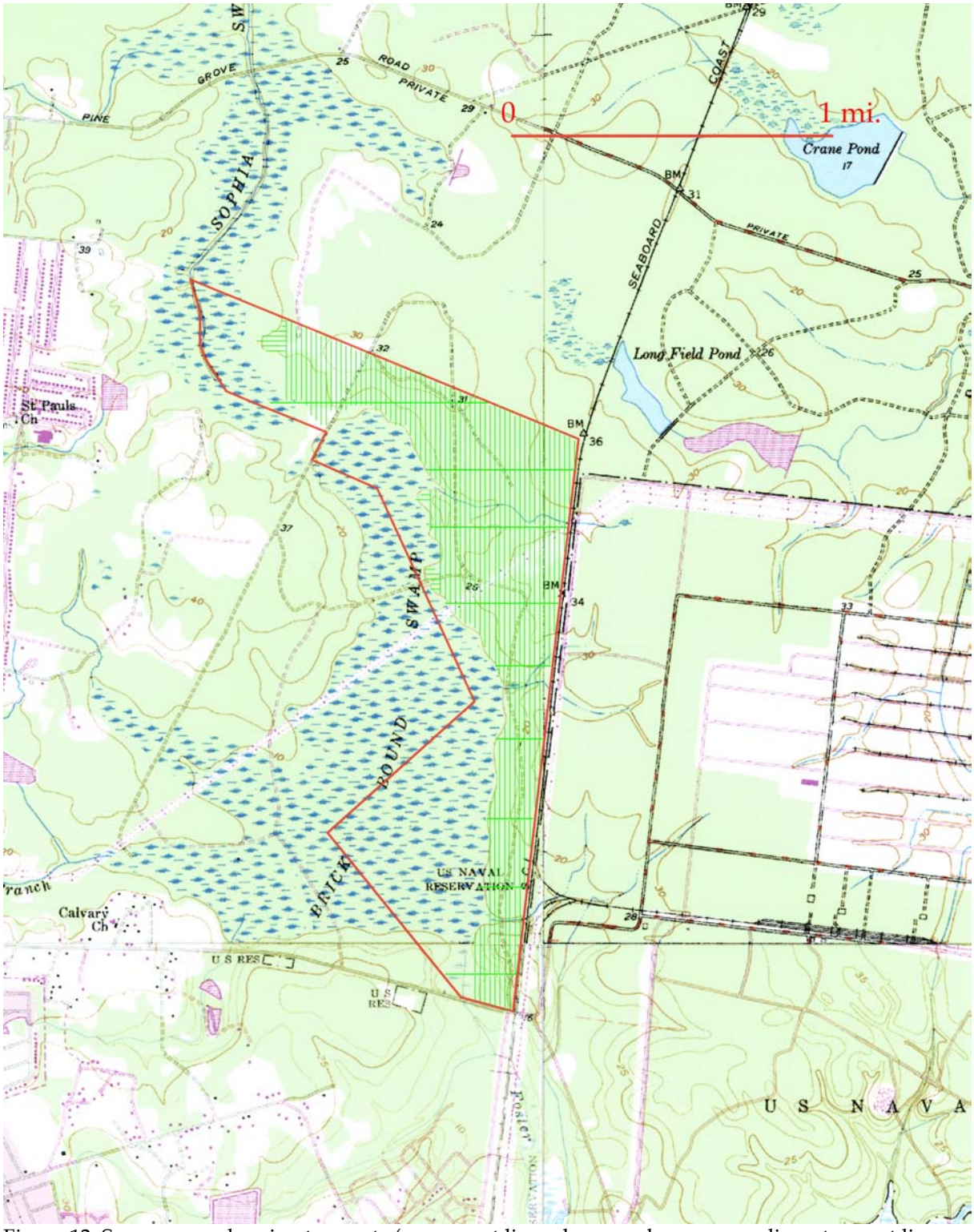


Figure 12. Survey area showing transects (survey cut lines shown as heavy green lines, transect lines as thin green lines).

results in horizontal errors of up to 100m 95% of the time, although the error may be as much as 300m. Nevertheless, selective availability has been turned off by the DOD. We have previously determined the 3D[1] and DGPS readings with the Garmin 12XL were identical. Therefore, we relied on 3D navigation mode, with expected potential horizontal errors of 10 m or less.

**Architectural Survey**

As previously discussed, we elected to use a 1.0 mile area of potential effect (APE). The architectural survey would record buildings, sites, structures, and objects which appeared to have been constructed before 1950. Typical of such projects, this survey recorded only those sites which "retain some measure of [their] historic integrity" (Vivan n.d.:5) and which were visible from public roads.

For each identified resource we would complete a Statewide Survey Site Form and at least two representative photographs were taken. Permanent control numbers would be assigned by the Survey Staff of the S.C. Department of Archives and History at the conclusion of the study. The Site Forms for the resources identified during this study would be submitted to the S.C. Department of Archives and History.

**Site Evaluation**

Archaeological sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the lead federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

*National Register Bulletin 36* (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

[1]A basic requirement for GPS position accuracy is having a lock on at least four satellites, which places the receiver in 3D mode. This is critical – as an example, positions calculated with less than four satellites can have horizontal errors in excess of a mile, or over 1,600 m.

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered. As a result, some aspects of the evaluative process have been summarized, but we have tried to focus on an archaeological site's ability to address significant research topics within the context of its available data sets.

For architectural sites the evaluative process was somewhat different. Given the relatively limited architectural data available for most of the properties, we focus on evaluating these sites using National Register Criterion C, looking at the site's "distinctive characteristics." Key to this concept is the issue of integrity. This means that the property needs to have retained, essentially intact, its physical identity from the historic period.

Particular attention would be given to the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Design includes the organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. As *National Register Bulletin* 36 observes, "Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact" (Townsend et al. 1993:18). Workmanship is evidence of the artisan's labor and skill and can apply to either the entire property or to specific features of the property. Finally, materials — the physical items used on and in the property — are "of paramount importance under Criterion C" (Townsend et al. 1993:19). Integrity here is reflected by maintenance of the original material and avoidance of replacement materials.

**Laboratory Analysis**

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to that agency as soon as the project is complete.

Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standard with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Price (1970) and South (1977). Prehistoric materials were defined by such authors as Yohe (1996), Blanton et al. (1986), and Oliver et al. (1986).

# RESULTS OF SURVEY

## Introduction

As a result of this cultural resources survey two archaeological sites (38BK1901-1902) and one isolated find (38BK00) were identified (Figure 13). Site 38BK1902 is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places for its potential to yield important information, while 38BK1901 is recommended not eligible based on loss of integrity and previous investigations at 38BK1900 (Trinkley et al. 2003b) and 38BK00, as an isolated find, is also recommended not eligible. While not assigned SCIAA site numbers, this survey also identified several sections of remnant rice dikes (see Figure 13) and these, too, are discussed below.

The architectural survey revisited two of the three previously identified structures (Figure 13). Both had been previously determined not eligible and this survey concurs with that finding. The third structure could not be identified and may have been demolished since the original survey.

## Archaeological Sites

### 38BK1901

Site 38BK1901 consists of a subsurface scatter of probable eighteenth century slave settlement located on a ridge top and side slope at an elevation of about 20 feet AMSL. Brick Bound Swamp is about 300 feet north of the site and the eastern Liberty Hall access road bisects the site (Figure 14). Topography in the area is undulating and the site itself slopes gradually to the east.

Vegetation in the area consists of a mixed pine and hardwood forest. Much of the central portion of the site is covered with debris, including brush and also concrete and asphalt. The eastern boundary of the site is the railroad line, so it is possible that the site may extend beyond this boundary onto the Naval Reservation (although the recent survey of this property failed to indicate any site in the area). A central UTM coordinate for 38BK1901 is E593253 N3651535 (NAD27 datum). The site, based on shovel testing and natural boundaries (such as the railroad), is estimated to measure 250 feet east-west by 350 feet north-south (Figure 14).

Shovel tests were completed at the initially proposed 100-foot intervals and this work revealed the presence of materials in the site area. We amended the intervals to 50-foot with additional transects placed at 50-foot intervals for maximum coverage of the area. A total of 62 shovel tests were excavated with 25 of these tests (42%) being positive. Four of these tests, however, produced only brick.

Soil profiles resemble Caroline fine sandy loams which have a four inch layer of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.7 foot. All of the artifacts were found in the surface layer of loamy sand. The site has been logged, so the profiles often reflected disturbance (organic matter) throughout the Ap horizon.

A single 1.5-foot unit was excavated at N450E300 in order to obtain a larger sample of cultural remains and to also examine a larger soil profile. The excavation revealed rather sparse remains in this portion of the site, as well as a thin Ap horizon. We found a surface layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam about 0.5 foot in depth overlying a subsoil of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) compact clay.

As previously mentioned, the artifacts appear date from the first half of the eighteenth

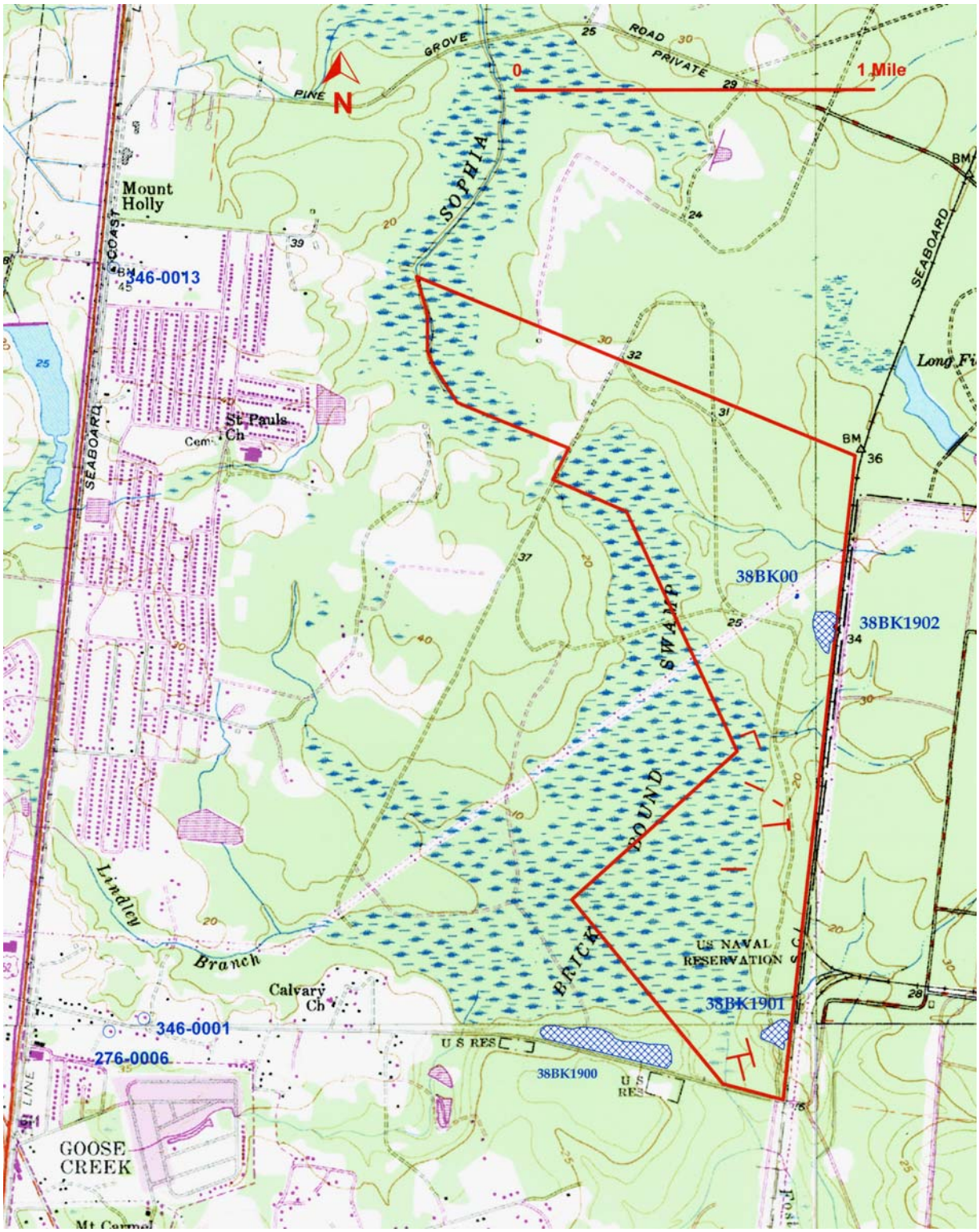


Figure 13. Identified archaeological and architectural sites. Dikes are shown as red lines.

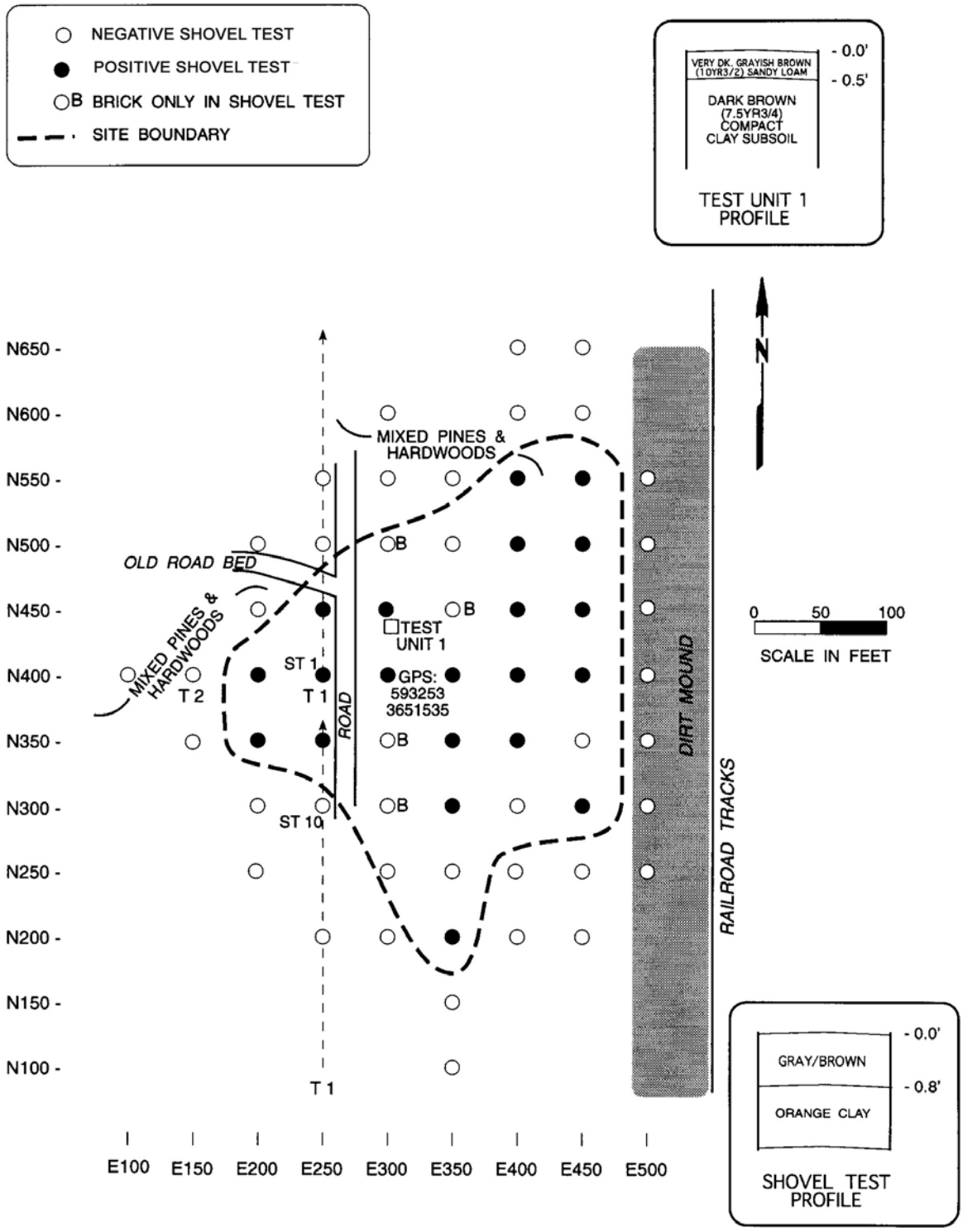


Figure 14. Sketch plan and profiles for 38BK1901.

century (Table 1). Investigations at 38BK1900 (Trinkley et al. 2003b) revealed spatially discrete early to mid-eighteenth century deposits and early nineteenth century deposits, probably reflective of a settlement location change. Site 38BK1901 also lacks the brick, mortar, and plaster debris that marked the location of the overseer's structure at 38BK1900. Colono ware sherds are also more common at 38BK1901 (1/7,292 ft²) than at 38BK1900 (1/10,802 ft²). Taken together this suggests that 38BK1901 is a slave settlement, perhaps similar to Areas A, B, and D at 38BK1900.

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38BK1901

| Ceramic | Date Range | Mean Date (xi) | (fi) | fi x xi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead glazed slipware | 1670-1795 | 1733 | 3 | 5199 |
| Decorated delft | 1600-1802 | 1750 | 4 | 7000 |
| Plain delft | 1640-1800 | 1720 | 1 | 1720 |
| Pearlware, annular/cable | 1790-1820 | 1805 | 1 | 1805 |
| Total | | | 9 | 15724 |
| Mean Ceramic Date | 1747.1 | | | |

The data sets from 38BK1901 are far less common than for the main plantation area. While this may simply reflect the natural differences between slave and master, 38BK1901 did not yield faunal remains, limiting the site's ability to address dietary issues. It also failed to reveal evidence of features. In addition, the integrity of the data sets seems less secure. Not only is the A horizon less deep, but there seems to be more disturbance. As previously mentioned, the site has been used for dumping and this, in combination with previous logging, appears to have reduced site integrity.

There are a number of significant research questions appropriate for an early eighteenth century slave settlement in Goose Creek – many of which could be only tentatively examined at 38BK1900 (Trinkley et al. 2003b). It does not

Table 2.
Artifacts Recovered from 38BK1901

| | N200 E350 | N300 E350 | N300 E450 | N350 E200 | N350 E250 | N350 E350 | N350 E400 | N400 E200 | N400 E250 | N400 E300 | N400 E350 | N400 E400 | N400 E450 | N450 E250 | N450 E300 | N450 E400 | N450 E450 | N500 E400 | N500 E450 | N550 E400 | N550 E450 | TU1 | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kitchen** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stoneware | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Lead glazed sw | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| Delft, undec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Delft, dec. | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 |
| PW, annular | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Colono ware | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| Glass, green | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Glass, lt. green | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Glass, "black" | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 10 |
| Glass, manganese | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Glass, clear | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Glass, melted | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| **Architecture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UID nail | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 8 |
| Window glass | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| **Tobacco** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pipe bowl | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Pipe stem | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| **Furniture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tack | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| **Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lead strip | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pebble | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Quartz fargment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sherd | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| **Total** | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 67 |

appear, however, that 38BK1901 possess integrity sufficient to allow such research to be conducted productively. As a consequence, we recommend the site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

**38BK1902**

Site 38BK1902 consists of a surface and surface scatter of twentieth century artifacts located on an interior plain at an elevation of about 30 feet AMSL. A central UTM coordinate for the site is E593486 N3653370 (NAD27 datum) (Figures 13 and 15).

The closest source of water for the site — an extension from Brick Bound Swamp — is about 600 feet to the south. The site is located in a forest of mixed pines and hardwoods, although it appears the site extends beyond the property to the east onto the Naval Reservation. The Seaboard Coast Railroad is, however, the eastern boundary for this discussion since the property to the east was inaccessible. Previous survey in that area failed to record the site; nor was it identified based on the associated historic research (Bailey et al. 2002).

Shovel tests were completed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals until Transect 11, Shovel Test 1 (N350 E150) was found positive. From there, additional shovel tests were placed along the cardinal directions at 50-foot intervals until two consecutive shovel tests were found in a row. A total of 37 shovel tests were excavated with 11 tests (30%) positive. The shovel tests revealed an A horizon about 0.6 foot in depth of black (10YR2/1) fine sand over about 0.7 foot of gray (10YR6/1) fine sand. The subsoil is typically a dark reddish brown (5YR2/2) fine sand. These soils are generally consistent with the Lenoir Series.

In addition to the shovel tests a single 1.5 foot unit was excavated at the site at N350E200. This unit revealed a truncated profile: 0.5 foot of very dark gray (10YR3/1) sand over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand which was excavated to a depth of 0.5 feet and found to be sterile. It appears that at least in some portions of the site there has been considerable modification of the original soils, although we are unable to determine if this was during or post-occupation.

The artifacts (Table 3) reveal a range of domestic refuse entirely consistent with an early to mid-twentieth century domestic occupation. Whiteware is the only datable ceramic present. The glass includes both clear (i.e., "modern") and manganese examples, with the latter typically assigned a date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century through World War I (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Small quantities of milk and aqua glass are also consistent with an early twentieth century date for the site. The architectural remains are limited to nails and window glass, suggestive of a frame structure on the site.

In addition to the artifacts (listed in Table 2), the site also produced a possible well at UTM 593478E 3653461N. Recognized as a shallow circular depression this feature does not appear to be tree throw and may represent a shallow barrel well. Also present are three scatters of brick, at least one of which may represent a chimney fall based on its elongated distribution (see Figure 15). At the north edge of the site are a series of three metal bands, each about 5 feet in diameter. Similar to barrel hoops, but much larger, they may represent bands for a water tank. A single section of iron rail — the width suggestive of a tram railroad — was also identified from the site.

The location of this site correlates with the community of Stokes shown on the 1919 Cordesville War Department topographic map (see Figure 9). It is likely that the remains present at 38BK1902 are those of one or more structures associated with this community. While the current investigations have been inconclusive, it seems likely that the town was associated with the logging industry and was located at a junction of the main railroad line and several tram roads.

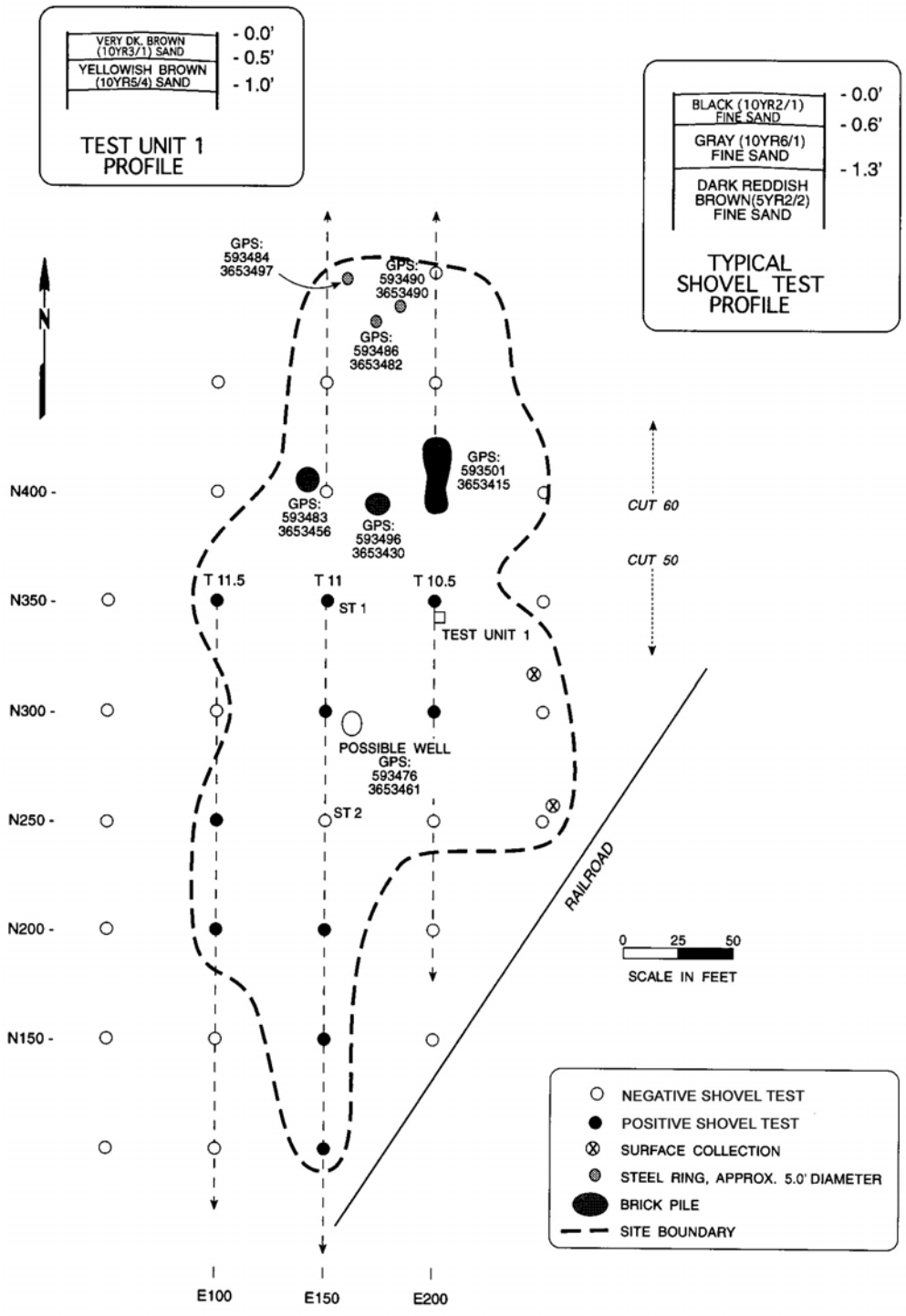


Figure 15. Sketch plan and profiles for 38BK1902.

The data sets for this site include both kitchen and architectural remains, as well as several features, including both a possible well and several brick structures suggestive ofstructures. Other data sets include remains of the tram line as well as a possible water tank. Excavations at the site reveal a truncated A horizon, although this may be the result of the occupation itself, rather than any post-occupational activities. In fact, there is no evidence of extensive logging or agricultural damage in the immediate area and the soil profiles failed to reveal disturbed clay fragments or recently deposited organic material in the A horizon. While artifact density is variable, such a situation seems likely in the case of a rural early twentieth century settlement where artifact density would be heavy in the vicinity of structures and fall dramatically in between structures.

Table 3.
Artifacts Recovered from 38BK1902

| | N100 E150 | N150 E150 | N200 E100 | N200 E150 | N250 E100 | N300 E200 | N350 E100 | N350 E150 | N350 E200 | N400 E200 | Surface | TU1 | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kitchen** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WW, molded | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 |
| WW, blue tp | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| WW, decal | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| WW, undec. | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| Glass, milk | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Glass, aqua | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Glass, manganese | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 11 | | 15 |
| Glass, clear | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 17 | 25 |
| Glass, lt. green | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Glass, blue | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Glass, brown | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Metal cans | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | 6 |
| **Architecture** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wire nail | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| UID nail | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| Window glass | | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 8 |
| **Activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staple | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| **Total** | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 85 |

The context of twentieth century logging in South Carolina has been poorly developed. The basic nature of the industry — rudimentary extraction and plunder or the stuff of Marxian primitive accumulation in the words of Coclanis (1989:58) — has not been the subject of much careful inquiry. In 1907 the two most valuable trees in South Carolina were the longleaf pine ("the lumber cut from this tree is stronger and more durable than that from any other pine") and the cypress ("the most valuable tree of our swamps"). Between 1900 and 1905 the number of South Carolina lumber and timber establishments declined 6% to 439 (the national average was a decline of 17%), while the number of forestry wage earners increased by 45% from 6,622 to 9,656. While this was still a very low number, the number nationwide declined by 2%. Capital invested in the timber

Figure 16. Metal bands at 38BK1902, looking west.

industry increased by 108% in South Carolina and wages between 1900 and 1905 increased by 90%. The value of the product increased by nearly 38% (Moore 1907). All of this suggests that during the period South Carolina's forest economy was booming.

Moore (1907) also warned that the forestry industries were not regulated and that at the then present rate of cutting the industry would last no more than 25 years. He summarizes, noting that "there is great need for more accurate figures showing the actual conditions of the forests of the State," suggesting that even in the midst of extraordinary production there was little documentation being made of the industry's affects.

There are a number of social and economic questions appropriate to a site of this type. What sorts of domestic activity took place here and what sorts of refuse might typically be associated with a logging community? How might a community of this type be distinguished from that of a tenant farmer? What is likely to be the economic scale evidenced at this time as opposed to an agricultural community? Are there artifacts present in this assemblage which would help distinguish it from one oriented toward farming? How did logging workers compare to tenant farmers?

Just as there have been no archaeological sites examined in South Carolina to help address these questions, the historical literature is surprisingly vague. One of the few sources on the logging railroad communities is Fetters (1990) who takes his information from 1902 and 1906 Yale University theses specific to the E.P. Burton Company operations in Berkeley County.

It seems likely that 38BK1902 is capable of addressing at least some of the significant questions appropriate to the activities of Low Country loggers during the first quarter of the twentieth century. As an aside, we note that while this site should, according to the historic documentation, extend eastward onto the Naval station property, a recent survey (Bailey et al. 2002) failed to record the site. This suggests that only the portion of the site identified on the Liberty Hall tract is preserved and suitable for study.

As a result, we recommend the site eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D. We recommend that the site be green spaced. If it is not possible to ensure the preservation of the site then data recovery coupled with historic research should be conducted.

**38BK00**

Isolated find 38BK00 consists of a single unidentified sherd within a shovel test in the uplands at an elevation of about 30 feet AMSL. Topography in the area is undulating, but the find is situated on a fairly level area (Figures 13 and ?).

Typical vegetation in the area adjacent to the find consists of pines and mixed hardwoods, although the sites itself is located on the edge of the woods, next to an access road. A central UTM coordinate for 38BK00 is E593338 N3653414 (NAD27 datum) and as mentioned, the area is easily accessible by a road about 20 feet to the west.

Shovel tests were completed at the originally proposed 100-foot intervals, with Transect 21 on Cut line 60 running through the site area. Shovel test 2 was found to be positive, so close interval testing was performed at 25-foot intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative tests were encountered in a row. A total of nine tests were excavated, with all but the original test being negative. These shovel tests revealed soils similar to Lenoir fine sandy loams which have a surface layer of black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.3 foot over a dark gray (10YR4/1) very fine sandy loam to a depth of 0.6 foot. The subsurface layer consists of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) very fine sandy loam to a depth of 1.3 feet.

As previously mentioned, the only

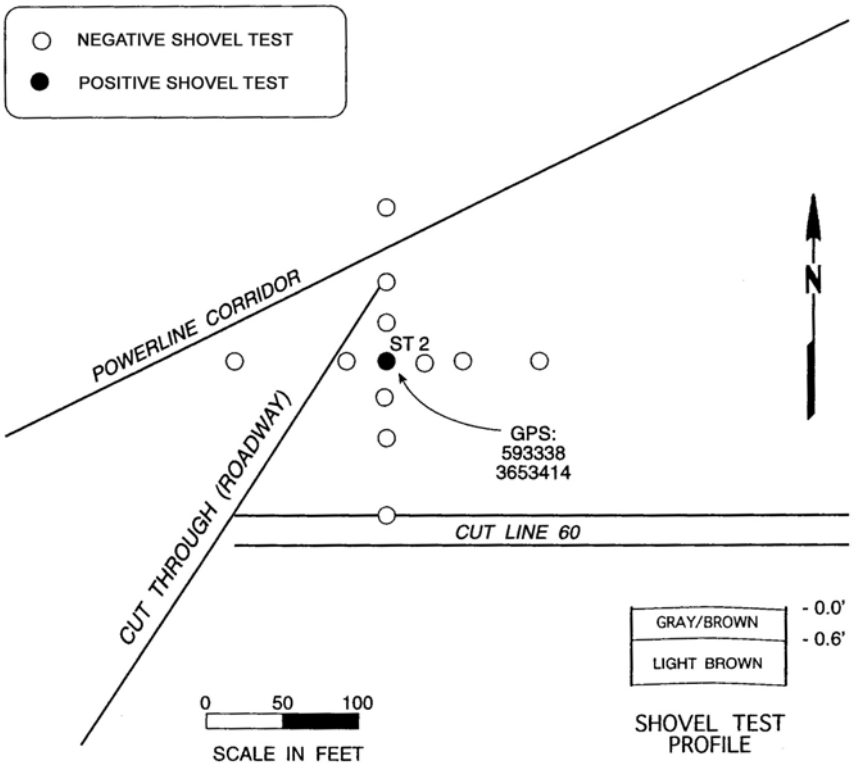


Figure 17. Sketch plan and profile of isolated find.

specimen recovered was an unidentifiable sherd. This specimen, in the context of heavy erosion and cultivation, cannot address significant research questions. As a result, we recommend the site not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the review of the lead agency and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

**Rice Dikes**

During the survey of the study tract a number of remnant dikes were encountered. While such features are occasionally identified, they are rarely identified as archaeological sites (and were not so recorded during this study). We did, however, obtain locational information (using mapping grade GPS) and the various features are shown in Figure 13.

Based on the available historic information it appears that the northern portion of the swamp running through the survey tract was the "reserve" where water for the rice fields would be stored until needed, while the southern portion was more actively used for the cultivation of the rice. It is perhaps no surprise, therefore, that most of the identified dikes are found in the southern portion of the study area — where the rice fields would have been carefully ditched and diked in order to maintain the water levels.

The dikes encountered by this work are typically 3 to 4 feet in height and 6 to 10 feet in width at their base. The crest is often no more than

Figure 18. View of dike and large oak on dike.

2 feet in width, although it is likely that there has been much side slope erosion. While some of the dikes seem remarkably free of vegetation, a few (see Figure 26) evidence trees of very significant size, indicating the age of the earthworks.

While these features (whether considered sites or structures in the context of the National Register) are interesting relics of the past, and some are very well preserved, we do not believe that they — either individually or as a group — are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. We believe that the current level of recordation — mapping at a very basic level — is adequate and captures the information which these features are able to provide. No additional management activities are necessary, pending the review and concurrence of the State Historic Preservation Office.

**Historic and Architectural Resources**

As previously discussed, there are no previously recorded National Register buildings, districts, structures, sites, or objects in the study area, although Medway Plantation (listed on the National Register in 1970) is situated just beyond the proposed 1-mile APE.

Figure 19. Structure 276-0006, view to the south.

Stoney (1938:47) notes that Medway was constructed in 1686 — only 16 years after the founding of Charles Town — and goes on to comment:

> That the influence of Van Arrsens' architecture, though thoroughly encisted in additions, has kept this house looking as if it had as good right to be standing over a canal in the Low Countries of Holland as beside rice fields in the Low Country of South Carolina is a triumph of style over circumstance (Stoney 1938:47).

Somewhat more cautiously, Lane reports that Medway, while certainly the oldest brick structure in South Carolina, is "not as old as traditionally reported" (Lane 1984:15). He details how the original structure, constructed in 1691, was destroyed by fire in 1704, being rebuilt about 1705. At that time it was described in the *South Carolina Gazette* as "a good brick house, 36 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, cellars and kitchen under the house." Yet he also observes that, "today this building has been completely obscured by changes and additions" (Lane 1984:15).

Regardless, the structure is 1.3 miles from the proposed Liberty Hall development tract — beyond the APE. This distance, controlled by Medway, provides a consistent visual buffer. The proposed undertaking will have no visual affect on the property.

There are three previously recorded architectural sites in close proximity to the study tract (Schneider 1989). Although all have been recommended not eligible for listing on the National Register, they were briefly reviewed by this study.

Figure 20. Structure 346-0001, view to the northeast.

Site 276-0006 is an unnamed house dating to about 1920 (Figure 19). We concur that the structure is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register and no additional management activities are recommended.

Site 346-0001 is also an unnamed house dating to about 1925. This structure is still standing (Figure 20) and we concur with the previous assessment of not eligible and recommend no additional management activities.

Both sites 276-0006 and 346-0001 are situated on Liberty Hall Road in an area of rapid growth. They are surrounded by commercial activities, cell towers, trailers, and other intrusions. The proposed Liberty Hall development will not result in any additional affects on the properties.

The last previously identified site, 346-0013, is situated off US 52, just north of Mount Holly. It was described as the Mount Holly Post Office/Linder House, built ca. 1915. At the time of the study the structure was determined not eligible by the SHPO. At the time of this study we were not able to relocate the structure and the mapped location is currently undergoing extensive development (Figure 28).

# CONCLUSIONS

This study involved the examination of approximately 730 acres of land for the construction of mixed single family and commercial structures. The project area is located in the southwest portion of the city of Berkeley County, near the town of Goose Creek. This work, conducted for Triven Properties, LLC, examined archaeological sites and cultural resources found on the proposed project area and is intended to assist this organization in complying with their historic preservation responsibilities.

Prior to this survey the western portion of the Liberty Hall tract was surveyed (Trinkley et al. 2003b) and data recovery excavations were conducted at the one site identified (Trinkley et al. 2003a). As a result of the investigation of the remaining portion of Liberty Hall, two archaeological sites, 38BK1901 and 38BK1902, and one isolated find , 38BK00, were identified.

38BK1901 appears to be an eighteenth to nineteenth century slave settlement, which may be an extension of the earlier settlement previously identified as 38BK1900. This site is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of the low density of remains and damage to the site from recent logging.

38BK1902 may be the remnant of an early twentieth century railway village. This site appears able to provide important information about settlements which existed during this time of economic development in South Carolina. Therefore, this site is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The isolated find (38BK00) consisted of one eroded prehistoric sherd. It is highly unlikely that this site would be able to yield any additional information, so is recommended not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

A survey of historic sites was conducted within a 1.0 mile APE. No structures were found which retained their integrity other than those previously recorded by Schneider (1989). One of these three structures has been demolished. The other two, while still intact, do not warrant further attention.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered during construction activities. As always, contractors should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the State Historic Preservation Office, or Chicora Foundation (the process of dealing with late discoveries is discussed in 36CFR800.13(b)(3)). No further land altering activities should take place in the vicinity of these discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist and, if necessary, have been processed according to 36CFR800.13(b)(3).

# SOURCES CITED


Abbott, Lawrence E., Jr., John S. Cable, Mary Beth Reed, and Erica E. Sanborn

1995 *An Archaeological Survey and Testing of the McLean-Thompson Property Land Acquisition, and the Ambulatory Health Care Clinic Project, Fort Bragg, Cumberland County, North Carolina*. Technical Report 349. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Adams, Natalie

1994 *Archaeological Survey of the Goose Creek Water Main Extension, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Chicora Foundation Research Contribution 130. Columbia, South Carolina.

Anderson, David G.

1979 *Excavations at Four Fall Line Sites: The Southeastern Beltway Project.* Commonwealth Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, Michigan. Submitted to the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

1992a A History of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the South Carolina Area. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 7-18. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

1992b Models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Lower Southeast. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 28-47. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

1994 *The Savannah River Chiefdoms: Political Change in the Late Prehistoric Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

1982 *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Commonwealth Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan. Submitted to the Charleston District Corps of Engineers, Charleston.

Anonymous

1897 Hostility of the English Settlers to the French. *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina* 5:19-45.

n.d. *Family of Isaac Mazyck*. Mazyck Vertical File, Huguenot Society, Charleston, South Carolina.

Bailey, Ralph, Jr., David S. Baluha, and Eric C. Poplin

2002 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Charleston*

*Naval Weapons Station, Berkeley County, S.C.* Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

Barry, John M.
1980 *Natural Vegetation of South Carolina*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Blanton, Dennis B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Paul E. Brockington, Jr.
1986 *An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina*. Garrow and Associates, Inc., Atlanta.

Braun, Lucy E.
1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. Reprinted. The Free Press, New York.

Butler, Jon
1983 *The Huguenots in America: A Refugee People in New World Society*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Cable, John S.
1982 Differences in Lithic Assemblages of Forager and Collector Strategies. In *Archaeological Survey and Reconnaissance Within the Ten-Year Floodpool Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir*, edited by Richard Taylor. Report submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District.

1991 *Archaeological Test Excavations on the Northeastern Perimeter of the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.* New South Associates, Irmo, South Carolina.

Calhoun, Jeanne
1983 *The Scourging Wrath of God: Early Hurricanes in Charleston, 1700-1804.* Leaflet No. 29. The Charleston, Museum, Charleston, South Carolina.

Chapman, Jefferson
1977 *Archaic Period Research in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley, 1975: Icehouse Bottom, Harrison Branch, Thirty Acre Island, Calloway Island.* Report of Investigations 18. University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

1985a Archaeology and the Archaic Period in the Southern Ridge-an-Valley Province. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 137-179. The University of Alabama Press, University.

1985b *Tellico Archaeology: 12,000 Years of Native American History*. Reports of Investigations 43, Occasional Paper 5, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Charles, Tommy and Joe Davis
1987 *A Preliminary Report of an Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Saint James Church Properties of the Diocese of South Carolina in Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Charles, Tommy and James L. Michie
1992 South Carolina Paleo Point Data. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 242-247. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists,

Columbia

Clowse, Converse D.
1971 *Economic Beginnings in Colonial South Carolina, 1670-1730.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Coclanis, Peter A.
1989 *The Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Low Country 1670-1920.* Oxford University Press, New York.

Coe, Joffre
1964 *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 54(5).

Coon, David L.
1972 *The Development of Market Agriculture in South Carolina.* PhD. dissertation, University of Illinois. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.
1992 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast: A North Carolina Perspective. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Period Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by David G. Anderson, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Christopher Judge, pp. 68-77. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

DeBow, J.D.B.
1854 *Statistical View of the United States*. A.O.P. Nicholson, Washington, D.C.

Derting, Keith M., Sharon L. Pekrul, and Charles J. Rinehart
1991 *A Comprehensive Bibliography of South Carolina Archaeology*. Research Manuscript 211. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Dunbar, Gary S.
1961 Colonial Carolina Cowpens. *Agricultural History* 35:125-130.

Edgar, Walter B. and N. Louise Bailey
1977 *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*. Vol. II. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Elliot, Daniel T.
1987 *Crowfield Archaeological Survey.* Garrow and Associates, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal Power Commission
1977 *Final Environmental Impact Statement – Santee-Cooper Project No. 199 – South Carolina.* Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C.

Ferguson, Leland G.
1971 *South Appalachian Mississippian*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Fetters, Thomas
1990 *Logging Railroads of South Carolina.* Heimburger House Publishing Company, Forest Park, Illinois.

Goodyear, Albert C., John H. House, and Neal W. Ackerly
1979 *Laurens-Anderson: An*

*Archaeological Study of the Inter-Riverine Piedmont*. Anthropological Studies 4, Occasional Papers of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Guerard, A.R.
1884 *A Sketch of the History, Origin, and Development of the South Carolina Phosphates.* Walker, Evart and Cogswell, Charleston, South Carolina.

Gunn, Victoria Reeves
1976 Hofwyl Plantation. Ms. on file, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

Gunn, Joel D. And Kathy Wilson
1993 *Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations at Sites 38CT54 and 38CT58 Along the S.C. 151 Jefferson Bypass, Chesterfield County, South Carolina*. Garrow and Associates, Raleigh. Submitted to the S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

Hewatt, Alexander D.D.
1836 An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia (1779). In *Historical Collections of South Carolina,* edited by B.R. Carroll. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Hilliard, Sam B.
1984 *Atlas of Antebellum Southern Agriculture.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge.

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan
1985 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Kirk, F.M.
n.d. Woodboo Plantation. Ms. on file, Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Lane, Mills
1984 *Architecture of the Old South: South Carolina*. Beehive Press, New York.

Long, Bobby M
1980 *Soil Survey of Berkeley County, South Carolina.* U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Mathew, William M.
1992 *Agriculture, Geology, and Society in Antebellum Charleston: The Private Diary of Edmund Ruffin, 1843*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Mathews, Maurice
1954 A Contemporary View of Carolina in 1680. *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine 55:153-159.*

Mathews, Thomas D., Frank W. Stapor, Jr., Charles R. Richter, John V. Miglarese, Michael D. McKenzie, and Lee R. Barclay
1980 *Ecological Characterization of the Sea Island Coastal Region of South Carolina and Georgia, col. 1.* Office of Biological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Mazyck, Katherine Barnwell
1932 Notes on the Mazyck Family. *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina* 37:43-62.

Mazyck, N.B.
1871 Family of Mazycks. Typescript

ms., Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston.

Meriwether, Robert L.
1940 *The Expansion of South Carolina 1729-1765*. Southern Publishers, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Michie, James
1977 *The Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina.* Unpublished Honor's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Mills, Robert
1972 [1826]*Statistics of South Carolina.* Reprinted. The Reprint Press, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Originally published 1826, Hurlbut and Lloyd, Charleston, South Carolina.

Moore, A.C.
1907 Forestry and the Timber Industry. In *Handbook of South Carolina: Resources, Institutions and Industries of the State*, ed. by E.J. Watson. State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration. The State Company, Columbia.

Morgan, Jennifer Lyle
2001 This is "Mines": Slavery and Reproduction in Colonial Barbados and South Carolina. In *Money, Trade, and Power: The Evolution of Colonial South Carolina's Plantation Society,* edited by Jack P. Greene, Rosemary Brana-Shute, and Randy J. Sparks, pp. 187-216. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Morgan, Phillip D.
1980 A Profile of a Mid-Eighteenth Century South Carolina Parish: The Tax Return of St. James', Goose Creek. *South Carolina Historical Magazine 81:51-65.*

Oliver, Billy L.
1981 *The Piedmont Tradition: Refinement of the Savannah River Stemmed Point Type*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1985 Tradition and Typology: Basic Elements of the Carolina Projectile Point Sequence. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 195-211. The University of Alabama Press, University.

Oliver, Billy L., Stephen R. Clagett, And Andrea Lee Novick
1986 Lithic Analysis. In *Indian and Freedmen Occupation at the Fish Hall Site (38BU805), Beaufort County, South Carolina,* edited by Michael Trinkley, pp. 183-207. Research Series 1. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Phelps, David A.
1983 Archaeology of the North Carolina Coast and Coastal Plain: Problems and Hypotheses. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina: An Archaeological Symposium*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, pp. 1-52. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh.

Poplin, Eric C., John C. Norris, and Claudia B.

Wolfe
1978 *Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Mt. Holly Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Research Manuscript Series 133. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Poston, Jonathan H.
1997 *The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Price, Cynthia
1979 *19th Century Ceramics in the Eastern Ozark Boarder Region.* Monograph Series 1. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri University, Springfield.

Rogers, George C., Jr.
1969 *Charleston in the Age of the Pinckneys*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Ryan, Thomas M.
1972 *Archaeological Survey of the Columbia Zoological Park, Richland and Lexington Counties, South Carolina.* Research Manuscript Series 37. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.
1983 *Middle and Late Archaic Settlement in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Unpublished master's thesis. Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1985 *A* Preliminary Typological Assessment of MALA Hafted Bifaces from the Pen Point Site, Barnwell County, South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 17:1-17.

1993 *Early Woodland Settlement in the Aiken Plateau: Archaeological Investigations at 38AK157, Savannah River Site, Aiken County, South Carolina*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 3. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1995 The Cultural Diversity of Interactions Among Mid-Holocene Societies of the American Southeast. In *Native American Interactions: Multiscalar Analyses and Interpretation in the Eastern Woodlands*, edited by Michael Nassaney and Kenneth E. Sassaman, pp. 174-204. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. and David G. Anderson
1990 Typology and Chronology. In *Native-American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley*, edited by Kenneth E. Sassaman, Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson, pp. 143-216. Savannah River Archaeological Research Publication 1. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1994 *Middle and Late Archaic Archaeological Records of South Carolina: A Synthesis for Research and Resource Management.* Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 *Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley.* Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 1. Occasional Papers of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Schneider, David B.
1989 *Berkeley County Historical and Architectural Inventory Survey Report.* Preservation Consultant, Inc., Charleston, S.C.

Sellers, Leilla
1934 *Charleston Business on the Eve of the American Revolution.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Sirmans, M. Eugene
1966 *Colonial South Carolina: A Political History 1663-1763.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

South, Stanley A.
1959 *A Study of the Prehistory of the Roanoke Rapids Basin*. Master's thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

South, Stanley A. and Michael Hartley
1980 *Deep Water and High Ground: Seventeenth Century Low Country Settlement.* Research Manuscript 166. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard
1938 *Plantations of the South Carolina Low Country.* Carolina Art Association, Charleston, South Carolina.

Taylor, Richard L., editor
1984 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Pee Dee Electric Generating Facility in Florence County, South Carolina.* Commonwealth Associates, Jackson, Michigan.

Townsend, Jan, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl
1993 *Guildelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts.* Bulletin 36. National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

Trinkley, Michael
1976 *A Typology of Thom's Creek Pottery for the South Carolina Coast*. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1980 *Investigation of the Woodland Period along the South Carolina Coast*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1990 *An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period.* Chicora Foundation Research Series 22. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia, S.C.

Trinkley, Michael, Debi Hacker, and Natalie Adams
1993 *Life in the Pee Dee: Prehistoric and*

*Historic Research on the Roche Carolina Tract, Florence County, South Carolina*. Research Series 39. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

1995 *Broom Hall Plantation: "A Good One and in a Pleasant Neighborhood."* Research Series 44. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael, Nicole Southerland, and Sarah Fick

2003a *Liberty Hall: A Small Eighteenth Century Rice Plantation in Goose Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina*. Research Series 62. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael, Nicole Southerland, and Sarah Fick

2003b *Cultural Resources Survey of the Western Portion of the Liberty Hall Tract, Berkeley County, South Carolina.* Research Contribution 375. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Ver Steeg, Clarence L.

1975 *Origins of a Southern Mosaic.* University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Vivian, Daniel J.

2001 *South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties.* S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

Walthall, John A.

1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama.* University of Alabama Press, University.

Ward, Trawick

1978 *The Archaeology of Whites Creek, Marlboro County, South Carolina.* Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

1983 A Review of Archaeology in the North Carolina Piedmont: A Study in Change. In *The Prehistory of North Carolina An Archaeological Symposium*. Edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, pp. 53-81. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

Waring, Antonio J., Jr.

1968 The Refuge Site, Jasper County, South Carolina. In *The Waring Papers: The Collected Works of Antonio J. Waring, Jr.,* edited by Stephen B. Williams, pp. 198-208. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 58.

Wayne, Lucy B.

1992 *Burning Brick: A Study of a Lowcountry Industry*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Weir, Robert M.

*1983* *Colonial South Carolina: A History.* KTO Press, New York.

Waterhouse, Richard

1975 England, the Caribbean, and the Settlement of Carolina. *Journal of American Studies 9:259-281.*

Williams, Stephen B., editor

1965 *The Paleo-Indian Era: Proceedings of the 20th Southeastern Archaeological Conference*. Bulletin 2. Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Wood, Peter
1974 *Black Majority.* W.W. Norton, New York.

Yohe, Robert M., II
1996 Analysis of Flaked Stone Artifacts. In *Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction,* edited by Mark Q. Sutton and Brooke S. Arkush, pp. 39-68. Kendall/Hunt Publishing, Dubuque, Iowa.